The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

10,402—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 10, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	11th July
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. I. Baker	18th ,,
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	25th ,,
L. NIZAM	2725	450	P. Harris	1st Aug.
— HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	8th ,,
L. SUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th ,,
L. MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	22nd ,,
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
SHANNON	4300	750	J. S. Murray	14th July.
CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	28th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 23, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines. With food.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines. With food.
II do..... 310		II do. 350	
III do.... 150		III do. 155	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

	Calais Route.	Brighton Route.
From Genoa. I Class	R 95	R 80
,, II do.	do. .. 70	do. .. 58
From Naples. I do.	do. .. 145	do. .. 130
,, II do.	do. .. 105	do. .. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, July 3, 1882.

STEAM FROM MAURITIUS TO BOMBAY.

THE CLAN LINE Steamers will run regularly once a month from Mauritius to Bombay, commencing with the "Clan Campbell," leaving Mauritius in August.

For freight or passage apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 24th June, 1882. Agents.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE first-class steamer COCHIN, 2,081 T. R., will sail for MARSEILLES direct, on or about the 25th inst.

She has accommodation for a few first-class passengers only.

TERMS MODERATE. Apply to
RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels	Captains.	Tons.	h.p. nl.	About
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	29th July.
GALATEA........	J. D. Allison	3,500	700	12th Aug.
ISCHIA..............	———	3,500	700	26th ,,

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular fortnightly intervals.

For rates and further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 15th June, 1880. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O., and all other Steamer, without charge for Commission.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

WANTED, INSPECTORS and CLERKS for service with Troops proceeding to Egypt, and also for employment in the Commissariat Department at Bombay.

All applications, accompanied by testimonials, are to be made personally to the Officer in charge of Followers' Branch, at Commissariat Office, Fort, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., and all those desirous of obtaining Inspectorships on Field Service are to be prepared to deposit Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government promissory notes for 1st class and Rs. 500 for 2nd class Inspectors.

H. R. M. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 7th July 1882.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST received a Bran new English-built "Erdody" Cart, suitable for a Horse 15 hands, by Windover of Long Acre. Price, Rs. 650.

A light 4-seated Barouche with a pair of well matched silver grey Arab Horses and Harness complete. Price, Rs. 2,000 for the Turnout.

A handsome Chestnut Australian Riding Horse, 16 hands, up to any weight, suitable for a Charger. Thoroughly broken into saddle.

Just received new sets of double and single plated Harnesses per s. s. "Lady Dalhousie."

POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., Ld.

BONUS TO 31st DECEMBER, 1882.

THE Quinquennial Valuation of the Company's policies as at 31st December, 1881, has been made, and from the Actuary's report it will be seen that the available surplus in the Life Fund amounts to £25,085 18s. 10d.

This surplus will be disposed of as follows:—

By setting aside £4,905 6s. 4d. as a Reserve Fund, in accordance with Clause 131 of the Articles of Association.

By dividing the remaining £20,180. 12s. 6d., in accordance with Clause 129 of the Articles of Association, in the proportion of 4-5ths to Policy-holders and 1-5th to Shareholders. The Policy-holders' proportion, amounting to £16,144. 10s., will suffice to make Reversionary Bonus Additions to all Participating Policies and all Positive Notes on lapsed Participating Policies in existence on 31st December, 1881, of 11s. per £100 to the sum assured for each year during which the said Policies or Positive Notes shall have been in force. The Shareholders' proportion of £4,036. 2s. 6d. will suffice, with the addition of £150. 7s. 6d. taken from the balance standing to credit of Profit and Loss Account, to pay a 6 per cent. dividend upon the Share Capital of the Company.

BONUS CERTIFICATES FOR INDIA ARE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ON OR ABOUT THE 31st JULY, 1882.

A. B. ANTRAM,
Manager in India.
104, Clive-street, Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. GOA, 1,906 tons, Captain G. Self, sails on MONDAY, 17th July, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 26th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on MONDAY, 10th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 14th July, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th July, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 8th July, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S SEA-SALTS
FOR INLAND SEA BATHING.

Their Solution forms *an exact imitation of* PURE NATURAL SEA-WATER, and will be found invaluable to residents of the Mofussil.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 7 lb. box	Re. 1-4	1-8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts, per doz., Cash, Rs. 7-12
Pints ,, ,, 5-4

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use ....Cash Rs. 2-8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Issued This Day
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
A Revised Illustrated List of
CHEMICAL
AND
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS,
SOAPS, PERFUMES,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
PATENT MEDICINES, &c.,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Comprising 160 pages, this Catalogue forms the most complete list of Pharmacy Stock published in India. 15th June, 1882.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S FAMOUS
BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

HAS been before the public of India for many years and in every quality, for which SCOTCH WHISKY is celebrated, stands without a rival.

Cash per dozen, case Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCOS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED from finest selected Virginian Seed Tobacco by professional American manufacturers at the Pusa Tobacco Farms, Tirhoot.

CUT SMOKING MIXTURES.

		Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	...1 lb. tin	2	8
Bright Smoking Mixture	... ,,	1	12
Dark Smoking Mixture	... ,,	1	4
Do. do. extra strong...	,,	1	4
Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	...½ lb. tin	1	8
Bright Smoking Mixture	... ,,	0	14
Dark Smoking Mixture	... ,,	0	12
Do. do. extra strong...	,,	0	12
Imperial Smoking Mixture	... ,,	1	4

CHEROOTS.

Burmah Shaped........................	box of 125	2	4
CIGARETTES.............................	box of 100	1	8

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY AND POONA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WAR RISK.
MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are PREPARED to ACCEPT WAR RISKS on shipments *via* the Suez Canal, at an additional premium of ½ per cent. to the usual rates.

LYON & CO., Agents.

ASBESTOS ROOFING.

THIS is to certify that during the 39th Exhibition of the American Institute, a roll of 200 feet of H. W. JOHN'S Patent ASBESTOS ROOFING was laid on the floor of the main passage, and was constantly subjected to the wear of being walked upon by thousands of people for an average of twelve hours per day for two months, and at the close of the Exhibition DID NOT SHOW THE SLIGHTEST SIGNS OF WEAR.

C. S. CASWELL,
Superintendent 4th Dept., Chemistry and Mineralogy.

PRICE Rs. 13 PER 100 SQUARE FEET.

WARDEN & CO.,
Agent for H. W. John's Manufacturing Co., New York,
35, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

A LIST of ARTICLES REQUIRED for the use of the MADRAS ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT during the year 1883-84, and which are usually obtained from England, can be obtained on application to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, who is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of suitable articles of a similar nature of local manufacture or indigenous origin. For further particulars see *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th July, 1882, page 786.

S. CHAMIER, Colonel,
Inspector-General of Ordnance.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m. (Bombay time) to transact the following business:—

1st—To consider the form of Eastern Bill of Lading.
2nd—To consider the question of Sunday working.

And to discuss any other questions that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
DAVID WATSON,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, July 8, 1882.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

THE Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency RE-INVITES SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of EMPTY CASKS in pack from out-stations under schedule No. 38 from the date of acceptance of Tender up to 31st March, 1883.

Tenders will be received up to 1 P. M. of the 19th July 1882 only, when they will be opened in this Office in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the contracts can obtain, on application at this Office, printed forms of tenders, schedules of the articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the contracts, and the conditions the tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as *informal*.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

H. R. M. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 6th July, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that MANOCKCHUND TOOLSIDAS has CONTRACTED TO SELL all that piece or parcel of LAND situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 266 6-9th square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by Carwar-street, on or towards the south by vacant ground in the possession of the said Trustees, on or towards the east by vacant ground in the possession of the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by vacant ground in the possession of the said Trustees, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8,480, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Fort, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Trustees. All persons having any claim thereon, by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance or otherwise, must make the same known in writing within 14 days from the date hereof to the undersigned at their office, No. 2, Hornby Row, within the Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, of which no such notice shall have been given.

MULJEE AND BOMONJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Bombay, 8th July, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER NATHOOBHOY ODHOWJEE has CONTRACTED TO SELL all that piece or parcel of LAND with the messuage and dwelling house standing thereon, situate within the Fort of Bombay on the north side of Todd Street in the district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement 680 square feet, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the house of Dadabhoy Furdoonjee Moolana, on the west by the house of Muncherjee Eduljee Opium-merchant, on the north by the sweepers' passage, and on the south by the said Todd Street, assessed by the Collector of Bombay under No. 219 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25. All persons having any claim to or in respect of the said house and property, either by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned, at their office, No. 2, Hornby Row, Fort, within 10 days from this date, in default whereof the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Bombay, dated this 8th day of July, 1882.

MULJEE AND BOMONJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS
BY
YESTERDAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Bell's Life.
Bird O'Freedom.
Engineer.
Engineering.
English Mechanic.
Field.
Fun.
Funny Folks.
Graphic.
Home and Colonial Mail.
Home News.
Illustrated London News.
Illustrated Penny Paper.
Illustrated Police News.
Illustrated Sport & Dram. News.
Judy.
Land and Water.
Life.
Mail.
New York Ill. Times.
Overland Mail.
Pall Mall.
Pictorial World.
Public Opinion.
Punch.
Queen.
Reynolds' Weekly News.
Saturday Review.
Sporting Life.
Sporting Times.
Standard.
St. James's Budget.
Truth.
Vanity Fair.
World.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY: Meadow-street. POONA: East-street.

EDINA WHISKY.

UNANIMOUSLY pronounced the FINEST WHISKY in the Indian market. Immediately arrests the attention of Connoisseurs.

Dozen Rs. 24.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones, carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or Infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea sickness, the only food patients can bear.

Per Jar Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR-DOUCHE.

IMPARTS unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather.

Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

TOBACCO FACTORY.

NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of IMPORTED preparations, combining every DESIDERATA required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
The Prince of Smoking Mixtures.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Deliciously Fragrant.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"An old Smoker's choice."

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S-EYE,
The Bird's-eye for India par excellence.

SAMPLES AND PRICE-LISTS ON APPLICATION.
TRADERS LIBERALLY SUPPLIED.

CIGARETTES.
Mild, Medium, and Full Flavored.
Manufactured Daily.
Deliciously fresh.
14 Brands to select from.
Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS
of all descriptions kept in stock.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION
IN PRICES.

CASH. Per dozen.		CASH. Per dozen.
16 0	.... YELLOW SEAL .... A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	16 0
20 0	.... EXTRA DRY PALE .... A light, natural, unblended Wine.	20 0
22 0	..................PALE DINNER................... An excellent Wine for general use.	22 0
25 0	... . VINO DE PASTO .... A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	25 0
28 0	....................OLD DRY.................... Very superior, soft and dry.	28 0
28 0	.... GOLDEN .... A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine.	28 0
28 0	.... SUPERIOR FINO .... Old, pure, delicate, dry.	28 0
28 0	..................MANZANILLA................... Very dry and pale.	28 0
38 0	...... SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO ...... Very old and choice.	38 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPNY, LIMITED.

THIS Company is now prepared to give estimates and to undertake the complete installation of the Electric Light with the celebrated "Brush" system of Arc Lamps of 2,009 candle power each or with the Lane Fox incandescent system of lighting.

Special contracts entered into with Municipalities and Corporations, also with Native States.

All applications to be addressed to the MANAGER, 19, Rampart-row, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS,
ENGRAVERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

STERLING SILVER KEYLESS
LEVER WATCHES.

In open crystal face case	..Rs. 40 and 50
In hunting ,,	.. ,, 45 and 60
,, ½ ,, ,,	.. ,, 50 and 60

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.
POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

ANDREW USHER & CO.'S

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.

(Registered Trade Mark.)
GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Customs. Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
BOLTON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Cash. Rs.		Credit Rs.
22	... Old Vatted Glenlivet ...	23
26	... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve ...	28

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.

BOOKS.
PICTURES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
'XMAS CARDS.

STATIONERY.
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
ALBUMS.
LEATHER GOODS.

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS for the SUPPLY of DEAD STOCK under Schedule No. 1 S, advertised to be invited on 10th instant at 1 P.M., will be received at the same hour on TUESDAY, the 11th idem.

G. R. C. WESTROPP, Lieut.,
For Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 9th July 1882.

COMMISSARIAT.
SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS, &c.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, on 12th July, 1882, at 1 P.M.

Forms of Tenders and schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money, viz., 2½ per cent. in Treasury receipt.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

H. R. M. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 8th July 1882.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the DIRECTOR of the INDIAN MARINE at the BOMBAY DOCKYARD up to noon on the 10th July, 1882, for the SUPPLY of STEAM TONNAGE for the conveyance of one European Regiment, Stores, &c., from BOMBAY to ADEN.

Tenders should specify the rate per ton per mensem. Government will have the option of retaining the vessels for such time as their services may be required.

Deck cuttings for ventilation, hatch hoods, &c., &c., required by Survey Committee, to be erected by and at the expense of the owners within a period to be fixed by the Committee. These must be completed by a given date. If not so completed, the hire of the vessel, while detained, will not be paid. Any alterations which the cuttings for ventilation necessitate will eventually be made good at the expense of the owners.

Articles of equip to be provided by, and at the expense of, owners as per list which may be seen at the Transport Office.

Coal will be supplied by Government.

Vessels should be prepared for preliminary survey on date of tenders, which survey will decide whether the vessels be accepted or not.

Vessels will come on hire from the date of the primary survey, subject to the conditions above mentioned.

Charter-party will be prepared in duplicate: the Master or Owner will be required to sign the same at the Offices of the Solicitor to Government, and to pay half the charges for the preparation of the same, together with the whole of the Stamp duty payable thereon.

Forms of Charter-party may be seen at the Transport Office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

H. W. BRENT, Captain, R. N.,
Director of the Indian Marine,
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 9th July, 1882.

PRICE OF EACH VOLUME Rs. 3 CASH; BY POST Rs. 3-4.

THE POCKET CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND OTHER ACTS.

(With the latest amendments.)
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ATMARAM SAGOON & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

☞ As only a limited number of copies has been printed, persons desiring to procure it must apply soon in order to save disappointment.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No [illegible] are admitted under this scale.

THE old reliable SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE stands unrivalled in point of simplicity durability, and accurate adjustment of machinery. Catalogues post free. By Cash or on Easy Payment System. 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Just unpacked, some splendid specimens of perfection in Sewing Machinery. Come and see them.—H. A. GEYER, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GERMAN BEER in pints. Fresh shipment just to hand in splendid condition. Rs. 18 per case of 6 dozen pints. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST unpacked a large assortment of Parrot and Canary BIRD CAGES of sizes, at very moderate prices.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

O. K. BRAND CHEROOTS.—French consignment received this day.—B. PHILLIPS & Co., 17, Church Gate-street.

SMOKER'S DELIGHT.—A splendidly seasoned consignment of Dindigul Havannahs just unpacked in prime condition, Rs. 2 per 100. HOWARD & Co. 30, Meadow[illegible]

P. DeSOUZA, UNDERTAKER, SCULPTOR, and ENGRAVER, Churney Boyd-road, near Girgaum Portuguese Chapel.—TERMS MODERATE.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., 34, Meadow-street.—Overland Passengers and Travellers can be supplied with every requisite at a moment's notice.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BUTTER.—Just received a consignment of finest Danish Butter.—½ lb. tins Rs. 4-2-0 per half dozen, 1 lb. tins Rs. 7-12-0 per half dozen.—OWEN and OKELL, 23, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE, a pair of Roan Australian Geldings, over 16 hands, thoroughly broken, and an elegant Barouche by "Simpson" of Madras; also a Bay Australian Gelding. For particulars apply to C. STEPHENS and Sons, Girgaum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BAIJNATH TEA JEYAICH MIXTURE, Rs. 1-2 per lb. TRY IT.—PEARSE, sole agent, 22, Apollo-street, and 23, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

THACKER & CO., Ld.

READING ROOM.

VISITORS to BOMBAY can see the following papers in Messrs. THACKER and Co.'s Saloon on the arrival of the Overland mail, and are invited to pass a spare half hour in so doing, the papers being filed for their convenience:—

Illustrated London News.
Graphic.
Punch.
Illustrated Sporting & Dramatic News.
Truth.
Vanity Fair.
World.
Army & Navy Gazette.
Field.
Overland Mail.
Home News.
Queen.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

NORTH AND SOUTH CRICKET MATCH, 1882.

THE NORTH and SOUTH MATCH will be played at Poona, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 4th, 5th and 6th September.

It is requested that Secretaries of Gymkhanas at the undermentioned stations will kindly communicate, as early as possible, with the Hony. Secretary for Cricket, Poona Gymkhana, regarding the composition of the South Eleven. The names of the best cricketers at each station, who may be able to play on the above dates, should be given with a short cricket history of each.

The Eleven to play for the South will be chosen by a Committee under the presidency of the Commissioner of the Southern Division.

Ahmednagar.
Belgaum.
Dharwar.
Kaladgi.
Karwar.
Kohlapur.
Ratnagiri
Satara.
Sholapur.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Hony. Secretary, Criket, Poona Ghymkhana.
Poona, July 4, 1882.

NOTICES.

TO PETTY CONTRACTORS.
MORMUGAO HARBOUR WORKS, GOA.

A CONTRACT will be let for the delivery of about 80,000 cubic yards of STONE HANDSIZE and 50,000 cubic yards of STONE BALLAST to commence on November 1st. Full particulars can be obtained on the spot from the Engineer in charge or by writing to "The Chief Engineer, West of India Portuguese Railway," Mormugao, Goa. Tenders should be sent in before September 15th.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 400 gallons SULPHURIC ETHER. Specific gravity should not exceed ·725.

Tenders will be opened on the 20th July at noon.

By order,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

SICK NURSING MADE EASY.
NURSES' CLINICAL REGISTER.

IN order to nurse serious cases of acute disease to a successful termination a good method is of the greatest importance. The REGISTER, a page to a day, shows at a glance the physical phenomena, food, stimulants, and medicines for each hour of the day and night. The chart for each day of the week is printed in separate colour and the night hours are tinted dark. Prices bound: 14, Re. 1; 28, Rs. 2; 49, Rs. 3-4. The MANAGER, LIVERPOOL PRESS, Allahabad.

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ABKARI FARMS.

THE ABKARI FARMS of the undermentioned districts for the year beginning on the 1st August, 1882, will be SOLD by tender on the dates mentioned below:—

Broach..	12th July, 1882.
Thana	12th July, 1882.
Kolaba..	14th July, 1882.

Conditions of sale and Forms of Licenses may be seen on application to the Collector's concerned, or at the office of the undersigned at the Custom House, Bombay.

C. B. PRITCHARD,
Commissioner of Customs, Opium, and Abkari.

AREGA-NUT TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient preparation made from the fresh Betel-nut, combining all the essentials of a good Dentifrice. It cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Sold in pots at Re. 1 each.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

LAWN-TENNIS AND RACQUETS.

LAWN-TENNIS and RACQUET BATS, made under personal superintendence, of best material:—

1. Lawn-tennis Bats (curved or straight) Rs. 2-8 each.
2. Racquet do. ,, 3-0 each.
3. Badminton do. (gent.'s or ladies') ,, 1-0 each.
4. Lawn-tennis and Badminton nets, Rs. 5 and Re. 1-8 respectively.
5. Shuttle cocks, Rs. 3 and 4 per dozen.
6. Riding and Walking Canes, silver-mounted, Re. 1-8 each.

Fancy bats with Monograms, made to order. Also just received per s. s. Indus Jefferies' best Lawn-tennis and Racquet gear. Prices on application. Apply to

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Commission Agent, Sialkot (Punjab).

CIVIL SERVICE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY,
LIMITED,
28, HAYMARKET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Total Sales in year ending April, 1881, £520,155.
Number of Members 11,125.

WINES, Groceries, Oilmanstores, Provisions are PREPARED SPECIALLY for SHIPMENT to INDIA, and all other Goods suitable for export, kept at the stores, are supplied to members abroad at the home prices, which are considerably under these usually charged by the trade.

The attention of members is directed to the circumstance that the Duty is removed on all goods imported into India, excepting Wine, Beer, Spirits, Liquors, Arms, Ammunition, Salt, and Opium.

Persons in the Civil Service of the Crown and Officials including Justices of the Peace, officers serving in or retired from the Army and Navy, the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces, Clergymen, Members of the Legal and Medical Professions and their Widows, Sons, and Daughters, are admitted as Members of the Society.

On recommendation of subscribers the Society will issue Tickets to their personal friends also.

Price lists and any information required will be furnished on application to the Secretary.

By order,
A. G. REPTON, Secretary.
28, Haymarket, London, S.W., April, 1882.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in the form used in the Commissariat Department will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Madras, for the supplies entered in the subjoined schedule, up to one o'clock on the 11th AUGUST, 1882, when tenders will be opened in presence of those interested who choose to attend.

Tender forms and particulars regarding the contract, and the form of contract deed, can be obtained on application to the Executive Commissariat Officer, Madras.

Articles.	Probable Quantity	Date of Delivery.	To Whom and Place.	Deposit to accompany Tenders.
For 1883-84. Blankets, brown, of country manufacture, for European troops, weighing 4½ lb. and measuring 7½' by 5'..................	No. 5,825	Before 31st May 1883.	To the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Madras.	
For 1884-85. Blankets, brown, of country manufacture, for European troops, weighing 4½ lb. and measuring 7½' by 5'..............	No. 5,909	31st May 1884.		
For 1885-86. Blankets, brown, of country manufacture, for European troops, weighing 4½ lb. and measuring 7½' by 5'.............	No. 2,147	Before 31st May 1885.		
	13,881			

A sample of the Blanket which the contractor undertakes to supply should be submitted with the Tender.

By order of the Commissary General,
ED. BRUCE, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Executive Commissariat Office, Madras, 19th June, 1882.

THACKER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

FANCY BOXES OF STATIONERY.

		RS.	A.
COSMOPOLITAN CABINET, containing 10 quires superfine cream-laid note paper and 200 square envelopes	...per box	5	8
VENETIAN CABINET, containing 5 quires vellum-laid note paper and 100 envelopes, 2 sizes, highly glazed or unglazed surface	...per box	3	0
BASKERVILLE CABINET, containing 5 quires vellum wove note paper and 100 envelopes, 2 sizes, highly glazed or unglazed surface	...per box	3	0
PEARL CABINET, containing 5 quires superfine cream-laid note paper and 100 square envelopes	...per box	2	12
STANDARD STATIONERY CABINET, containing 4 quires standard note paper and 96 square envelopes	...per box	2	[illegible]
MAT GRAIN BOX, containing 2½ quires tinted wove note paper and 48 square envelopes, unglazed surface, assorted tints	...per box	1	8
PEARL BOX, containing 2½ quires note paper and 50 envelopes, 2 sizes	...per box	1	12
ALDINE BOX, containing 4 quires thick note paper and 80 envelopes, 2 sizes	...per box	2	0
LINEN GRAIN BOX, containing 2 quires note paper and 50 square envelopes, assorted tints	...per box	1	12
THE NEW "JAPANESQUE" BOX, containing 2 quires complimentary note paper, assorted patterns in gold and silver, &c., and 48 envelopes, 2 sizes	...per box	3	0
THE NEW "JAPANESQUE" BOX, containing 40 sheets note paper and 40 envelopes, 2 sizes, bamboo patterns, in silver, for slighter mourning	per box	3	0
GRANITE STATIONERY CABINET, containing 4 quires grey note paper and 96 square envelopes	...per box	1	12
GREY OR RED GRANITE BOX, containing 48 sheets post octavo size, grey or red note paper and 48 square envelopes	.. per box	0	12
GREY OR RED GRANITE BOX, containing 48 sheets albert size grey or red note paper and 48 envelopes	...per box	0	12
CHROMATIC BOX, containing 40 sheets post octavo size tinted wove or repped note paper and 40 square envelopes, assorted tints	.. per box	0	12
ALDINE INITIAL BOX, containing 24 sheets thick cream-laid "Initial" note paper and 24 envelopes, 2 sizes, any letter	...per box	0	12
PINFOLD INITIAL BOX, containing 24 sheets cream-laid "Initial" note paper and 24 envelopes, 2 sizes, any letter	...per box	0	12
TINTED REPPED INITIAL BOX, containing 24 sheets tinted repped "Initial" note paper and 24 square envelopes, assorted tin and any letter	.. per box	0	12
LILAC TINTED BOX, containing 30 sheets rose tint "Mourning" note paper and 30 square envelopes	...per box	0	12
UNIVERSAL BOX, containing 30 sheets cream-laid "Mourning" note paper and 30 square envelopes	...per box	0	12
GRANITE BOX, containing 30 sheets grey "Mourning" note paper and 30 square envelopes	...per box	0	12
CALEDONIAN GREY BOX, do.	...per box	0	12
FANCY BOX, containing 10 sheets "Dum Friends" cream laid, embossed hand painted note paper and 10 new shape envelopes	...per box	0	8

THACKER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 8.

OWING partly to the state of the weather, but mainly to the continued state of uncertainty regarding Egyptian affairs, business to-day has been practically at a standstill, and in no branch have we heard of actual business of any importance.

If Reuter's quotations are correct, a decline of ½ per cent. has taken place in rates of discount in London, the outside market being now given as 1 per cent. under the bank. This supports our interpretation of the last bank return having been affected more by the usual renewals of trade bills at the beginning of the half-year than any increase in the ordinary demand for discount. In the meantime, the only alteration which has resulted in stocks, so far as Reuter quotes them, is an advance of ⅛ in Consols, which now stand at 99⅝. Indian Securities, as also Exchange Bank shares, remain unaltered. French Rentes are ½ higher at 115.

In the General Produce markets, Coffee is quoted 1s. per cwt. higher. Linseed and Rapeseed are both firm, and partially 6d. per quarter higher. Wheat is also reported firm with a rise of 1d. per cental in Bombay qualities.

Piece-goods in Manchester are reported firm at unchanged prices for Shirtings, but Madapollams, Jaconets, and Mulls are ½d. to ¾d. per piece higher. The telegraphic statement of the shipments of Piece-goods and Yarns from England to India during the month of June shows light supplies for this port, but heavy for Calcutta.

Cotton at home still continues to show great activity. Yesterday the closing tone in Liverpool was strong, firm for Surats, the day's sales being 20,000 bales, of which 3,500 were Surats. Americans were 1-16d. higher on the spot and 5-64d. for near arrivals, whilst in London Bengals and Westerns were quoted 1-8d., Tinnevelly 1-16d. per lb. higher. To-day's market comes steady, sales 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats, spot prices unaltered, but American, July and August delivery, 1-64d. lower. In New York ready Mid-Uplands yesterday were unaltered at 12⅝ cents. October shipment 8 points lower at 11·84, but to-day the quotations are advanced to 12 15-16 and 12·01 cents per lb. respectively.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position. During the week the visible supply for all Europe has further decreased by 130,000, and the Liverpool stock by 42,000, bales. As we pointed out some weeks ago, the figures will be strongly in favour of higher prices during the autumn, and in addition to this there is also the probability that the Egyptian Crop, owing to the disturbed state of the country, will turn out very short, whilst advices respecting the growing American Crop are not particularly favourable.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Week's Receipts	8,000	19,000	12,000
" Exports to U. K.	28,000	18,000	14,000
" " to Continent	10,000	10,000	12,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept	4,545,000	5,643,400	4,865,100
" Exports to U. K.	2,211,700	2,614,600	2,429,000
" " to Cont.	1,204,100	1,693,200	1,268,900
" Stock in the Ports	260,000	312,000	257,000
Saturday's Receipts	Nil	3,000	2,200

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 7th instant affords the following comparison with the two previous years :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Total supply of all kinds	2,050,000	2,270,500	1,886,000
" " Surats	836,000	527,010	518,840

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	812,000	837,870	754,750
" London	64,000	44,420	55,130
American Afloat	70,000	93,000	116,000
East Indian "	220,000	108,000	146,000
	1,196,000	1,083,290	1,071,880
Price of Mid.-Uplands	6 15-16d.	6 5-16d.	6½d.
" Fair Dhollera	4 9-16d.	4⅛d.	4 15-16d.
Difference	2⅜d.	2 3-16d.	1 15-16d.

EXCHANGE.—A further shipment of £70,000 in Silver is advised from Venice, which, if correct, would make a total £340,000 during the week. We are incli k there must be a mistake somewh nts advised, but in any case th that Silver is being bought [redacted] On Calcutta par, while 60 da count.

GOVERNME the situation critical than ever. sellers, 7-16 buyers, and nominal at Rs. 108.

SHARES.—The market all round of Bombays are ¼ per cent. higher at Rs. Press Companies the only movement is an adva of Rs. 2½ in New Indian. Spinning and Weaving Companies are dull owing to less favourable accounts from China weakening the Yarn market here. An occasional reduction of Rs. 5 per share is quoted. Kemp and Co., Limited, are now quoted at Rs. 96 for Rs. 50 paid up, Treacher and Co., Limited, at Rs. 990 for Rs. 500 paid up. Surely these figures ought to induce additional ventures of a like character. One great wonder is how consumers of the articles these establishments deal in put up with the exorbitant charges which must be made before such exceptionally large returns can be made.

COTTON to-day has been firm, and we hear of about 1,000 bales having [illegible] Supplies, however, are becoming more limited every day.

WHEAT is quiet at unaltered prices. SEEDS firm, but unchanged.

FREIGHTS remain in the same unsettled state. For Liverpool the Hesperia has been open to book a little more at 22s. 6d. for Wheat, but no other steamer follows her in the meantime, all the tonnage being held off for Government employment.

PIECE-GOODS continue unchanged in every particular.

COALS continue very strong, but we have not heard of any new business, there being no sellers in the market.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	787½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	855
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	97

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd.
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B.B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*8
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000		21
New Colaba Co	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	820
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	227½

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,000
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	..	500
Albert Ginning Co	200	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,130
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	470
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p. s.	580
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	495 74
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	1,075
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	220
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,170
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	30 p.s.	2,625
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	570
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	530
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	345
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	217½
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	235	2,025
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co	450	00		50	680

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Standard, 1,074 tons, Captain H. Darnell, sailed on the 8th inst. for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Empress, 1,431 tons, Captain W. Simpson, sailed on the 8th instant for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Byculla, 1,114 tons, Captain S. Warington, sailed on the 8th instant for Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjaub, 685 tons, Captain S. Davison, arrived in the harbour on the 8th instnant from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Murphy, Inspector Perozeshaw, and 17 deck.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Helios, 1,428 tons, Captain A. Tercig, sailed on the 8th instant for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Trieste—Mr. R. Whittall and Mr. E. A. Staley. For Venice.—Mr. R. Fernandez. For Suez—One deck.

THE Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, 2,646 tons, Captain J. Verill, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Liverpool (11th June), brought the following cargo :—18 cases iron safes, 6 cases blacking, 11 packages sundries, 5 cases oil-cloth, 31 cases biscuits, 65 cases porter, 182 bales twist, 25 cases lamp-blocks, 1 case soap, 55 packages iron, 312 bars iron, 6,299 bundles hoop iron, 5 casks wire, 224 pigs lead, 4 cases gold-thread, 50 barrels rosin, 152 packages iron sheets, 37 kegs iron nails, 53 packages varnish, 5 cases umbrellas, 120 cases brass, 127 packages steel, 228 cases copper, 45 drums oil, 30 cases slates, 5 cases toys, 11 packages paints, 19 packages earthenware, 80 packages rivets, 40 barrels clay, 1,000 bundles nail rod iron, 25 bolts, and 4,070 plates spelter.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
8	Punjaub (s)	Davison	Kurrchee, July 5.
	Cetherstone (s)	Storay	Port Said, June 26.
9	Ellora (s)	Stuart	Moulmein, June 17.
	Lucinda (s)	Carr	Cardiff, June 8.
	Sultana (s)	Frost	Port Said, June 26.
	Shannon (s)	Murray	London.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Bedouin (s)	Sherborne	Mauritius.
	Standard (s)	Darnell	Antwerp.
	Empress (s)	Simpson	Dunkirk.
	Helios (s)	Tercig	Trieste, &c.
	Byculla (s)	Warington	Rangoon, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Arabia, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Punjaub, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Baghdad, to Zanzibar, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July			
4	Flamsteed (s)	Robertson	Kurrachee, June 21.
5	Culna (s)	Franks	Bombay, June 15.
	Dk. Sutherland (s)	Cox	London, May 21.

DEPARTURES.

July 4.—Steamer City of Carthage.
July 5.—Steamer Curlew, and two steamers (numbers undistinguishable).

HIGH COURT.—JULY 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSES.

211-76—Macfarlane and E.—Hajee Jackaria Hajee Jooma vs. Hajee Cassum Hajee Abdoola Succoor—Skipsey and W. and P. and W.—Part heard.
487-79—Macfarlane and E.—Motevow and others vs Cassibai—Jefferson, B. and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Such of the following new Long Causes fixed for to-day which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
New Long Causes.

101-82—Tobin and R.—The Eastern Agency, Limited, vs Nagurdas Bugoobhoy—Nanu and H.: summary suit.
152-82—Ardesir and H.—Pestonjee Merwanjee Bharoocha vs Oogra Manna and others—M. M. Munshi.
153-82—M. M. Munshi—Oogra Manna and others vs. Pestonjee Merwanjee Bharoocha—Ardesir and H.
180-82—In person—Ardesir Edulgee Mistry vs Begabai and others.
181-82—In person—Essoobai vs Dajeeba Gunput Patel—In person.
183-82—Skipsey and W.—Gopaljee Kalianjee and others vs Isak Abdula and another.
184-82—Tyabjee and D.—Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook vs Jamasjee Hormusjee Boga—Pestonjee K.
188-82—Prescot and W.—J. A. Cassels and another vs Ruttonsey Morarjee and others : settled.
189-82—Crawford and B.—C. Palmer and others vs Rustomjee Merwanjee Boyce and others—Tobin and R. summary suit.
194-82—Tobin and R.—Jan Mahomed Hassum and another vs Hajee Tar Mahomed Essack and others—Macfarlane and E.
196-82—Muljee and B.—C. A. Turner vs Hormusjee Nowrojee Sucklatwala and another—R. M. Sayani.
197-82—Smith and F.—Aga Mahomed Jaffer Shirazee vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne and G.
198-82—Jefferson B. and D.—Ashabai vs Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtoola and others.

Long Causes.

407-80—Rughoonathdass Jumnadass vs Karamsey Madhowjee and others—H. Bicknell.
505-80—R. M. Sayani—C. A. Turner and others vs Hursomul Bulderdas and another.
221-81—Tyabjee and D.—Khudiza Begum alias Doolum Bigum and others vs Ali Mahomed Abdool Lutiff and others.
316-81—Muljee and B.—Gulabchund Khooma vs Luxmibai and others—In person.
285-81—Tyabjee and D.—Motichund Hurruckchund vs Guneshdass Hurdeodas—R. M. Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 7.

[redacted] Col., on duty, from Baroda. om leave, from England. Manchester, on duty, from N. I., from leave, from on duty, Deesa. from n Poona. uggur. join, to CORPS. B. V. R. C. There wn Hall on Wednesday t, at 9 p. m. (Bombay time). and bayonet exercises will be p word drill for Officers and Serjeants. A s are requested to attend. Civilian dress to be n.

By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters.
Poona, July 7.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War [illegible] affecting is intimated that the following changes [illegible] Officers in this Command have taken place :—

Capt. H. S. Higginson, [illegible] Allahabad Division, has been promoted Major and posted to E Baty. 2nd Brig., vice Chaldecott, appointed to the R. H. A.

Capt. H. Knollys, Supnmry. List, has been promoted Major and posted to B Baty. 2nd Brig., vice Maule, retired.

Lieut. E. H. Pickwood, D Baty. 2nd Brig., has been promoted Capt., and posted to No. 7 Baty. 1st Brig. South Irish Div., and will proceed to Malta for duty.

Major H. Knollys, B. Baty. 2nd Brig., has been transferred to No. 1 Baty. 1st Brig., Lancashire Division.

Major A. H. Maclean, No. 1 Baty. 1st Brig., Lancashire Division, has been posted to B. Baty. 2nd Brig.

Lieut. R. W. E. Carnegy, No. 7 Baty. 1st Brig., Scottish Div., has been transferred to N. Baty. 1st Brig., and will join it.

Lieut. G. M. Yunge-Bateman, N. Baty. 1st Brig., has been posted temporarily to No. 7 Baty. 1st Brig. Scottish Divn.

The name of Lieut. C. J. Vines, 2nd Batn. Gloucestershire Regt., is expunged from the list of officers detailed for Garrison course in G. O. C. 291 of 1882. Lieut. Vines will rejoin his Regt. as soon as he is able to do so.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

R. A.—Lieut. S. B. Von Donop (No. 7 Baty. 1st Brig. Cinque Ports Div.), and Lieut. F. W. L. Birdwood (No. 8 Baty. 1st Brig. Cinque Ports Div.), from the 14th to 16th June, in extension of privilege leave.

East Yorkshire Regt. (2nd Bn.)—Lieut.-Col. H. J. Hallowes to remain at Simla from 16th July to 14th Aug. in extension of privilege leave.

1st Regt. Sind Horse.—Major J. E. Gordon to Kurrachee, from 30th May to 28th Aug., on medical certificate.

A. M. D.—Paymaster and Hony. Capt. W. J. E. G. Sutherland, to remain in Bombay from 16th June to 11th July on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted him G. O. C. No. 117 of 1882.

On the recommendation of a Medical Board Paymaster and Hony. Capt. W. J. E. G. Sutherland, Army Pay Dept., is granted leave to England for six months from date of embarkation.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to Bombay Gazette Office

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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⁂ "AGENTS WANTED."

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MARSHALL'S UTERINE
CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

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JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
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RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have TAKEN OVER the entire STOCK of OPTICAL GOODS of Dr. A. MENIST, the well-known Oculist Optician, as well as his numerous and invaluable instruments to suit the eyesight.

The superiority of Dr. Menist's Pebbles and Frames is well known throughout India, and his practice of upwards of forty years, combined with a thorough knowledge of the theory of his profession, have given him the skill required to detect the peculiarities of vision, and then to provide the proper glasses to remedy them.

Dr. Menist's pamphlet may be had free on application at Messrs. MARCKS and Co. It contains numerous testimonials to his successful treatment, many of which have been previously in the hands of other Oculists, who had, however, failed to suit the eyesight

Outstation orders punctually attended to.
Test-types sent on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PIERCY—July 8, the wife of W. T. Piercy, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LALCACA—July 4, at Surat, Maneckjee Dorabjee Lalcaca.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURNETT—July 2, at Secunderabad, the wife of J. J. Burnett, The South Wales Borderers, of a daughter.

HICKS—June 20, at Basti, the wife of C. C. Hicks, D. S. P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DUNHILL—MARCAR—July 5, at Madras, Edwin Stanley to Clara Louisa, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Marcar, Principal Suder Ameen.

HOLROYD—TURNER—July 3, at Kasauli, by the Revd. J. Brunesson, William R. M. Holroyd, Lieutenant-Colonel, Director of Public Instruction, to Elinor Hay, daughter of General F. Turner, C. B.

DEATHS.

MURRAY—July 2, at Kurseong, Reginald de Burgh, son of Lille de Burgh, and Alice Eugenie Murray, aged one year and ten months.

SHEIKH HIDAYUT ALI—July 3, at Dinapore, Lieutenant-Colonel Sheikh Hidayut Ali, C. I. E., Khan Bahadoor, and Sirdar Bahadoor, 45th Regiment N. I., and A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, aged 57 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1882.

THE tardy reply of the Government of India to the representation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce made in November of last year, with regard to the rates of freight charged on the Rajputana State Railway, has at last arrived ; and we give it to our readers in another column. The Chamber have apparently had no difficulty in showing that the reply of Government by no means justifies their action as regards the trade of this port. Government, in fact, have apparently no other argument in justification of the high rates of freight on the Rajputana Railway than that put forward some months ago by an up-country paper, namely, the lower relative cost of fuel on the East Indian Railway, and the cheaper working there, which necessitate higher rates on the Rajputana line. Government take their stand on the comparative high cost of fuel on the Rajputana Railway and the heavier gradients, which being, as is asserted by the Government, the principal items in cost of [illegible] Rajputana line cannot afford to carry at as low a mileage rate as the East Indian Railway ; and to keep up the charges on the latter line to an equality with those on the former would be manifestly unjust to the country served by the East Indian." The Committee of the Chamber, in their reply, show that, granting the contention of Government that the question of fuel and of gradients includes everything to be considered in regard to cost of carriage, the difference against Bombay in the rates of grain from Delhi as compared with those to Calcutta should be Re. 1-6-6 per ton, while the difference has been Rs. 4-9 per ton. On their own showing, therefore, of what would be right and fair, Government have been manifestly unjust to Bombay. The Committee then point out the omission by Government of an important element in calculating the rate at which a railway can afford to carry goods, namely, the original cost of construction ; they show that taking the cost of the Rajputana line and the price paid by Government for the East Indian, the latter has to earn interest on two lakhs of rupees per mile more than the former—a point which Government had entirely ignored. And the Committee point out that as the saving in first cost is what the Government have always urged as the great advantage of narrow-gauge railways, this ought to be placed against the admitted heavier cost of haulage. They also express the view that the low rates of freight which are justified on the East Indian Railway do not arise from the river competition, as is stated by Government, but from "the largely-developed trade which the low charges have brought with them." They further point out the inconsistency of Government in not carrying out the principle for which they are contending in the matter of goods to the coaching traffic. In this the Government act on the opposite principle, charging high passenger fares on the East Indian and very low ones on the Rajputana line ; and the Committee conclude with the expression of a belief that ultimately the trade of the North-West must find its way to Europe by the shorter, quicker, and cheaper route.

Government appear to us to have been singularly unhappy in the officer by whom their views are stated in this letter. To write about the cost of carriage as a definite factor to be obtained from the cost of coal will appear absurd to anyone acquainted with railway statistics. During the late famine the G. I. P. Railway carried grain at a rate which they had asserted would not pay cost of haulage, but the amount of business done made that year one of the most profitable the railway ever experienced. It is beyond discussion among railway authorities that the most important element in determining cost of carriage is amount of traffic to be dealt with ; and surely the capital cost of the line cannot be entirely omitted from consideration. And yet neither of them is referred to in any way by Government in discussing the rate on the Rajputana line. Government assert that it would not be fair to the country served by the East Indian Railway to keep up the charges on this line to an equality with those on the Rajputana. Why then are the passenger fares on the East Indian maintained at a higher rate than on the Rajputana? Why is it that at the present time a reduction is made, not on the general tariff of the East Indian, but only on the article of wheat, and that too only in the through rate from Delhi to Calcutta? Does the "country served by the East Indian Railway" gain by the diversion, in consequence of exceptionally low rates, of wheat from the Rajputana line to the East Indian, when other articles, the produce of the country through which the East Indian line passes, remain unchanged? Is it of any possible advantage to the country between Calcutta and Delhi that wheat should be carried at an exceptionally low rate from one end of the line to the other, when coal, which is so necessary to the development of the industries of the country, is charged at a higher rate? Bombay would not complain of a general reduction of charges on the East Indian if the returns of the line justified such reduction, but it does, and has grave cause to, complain when a reduction is made only in the one article of produce which would naturally find its way to Europe by a route 2,000 miles shorter than that *vià* Calcutta. So long as the passenger rates on the East Indian are among the highest in India and those of the Rajputana railway among the lowest, it is certainly absurd for Government to urge that the reduction of the East Indian rates on grain through from Delhi to Calcutta is made in the interests of "the country served by the East Indian." On the other hand, Government have, in one sentence in their letter under review, hit upon the true solution of the question. They say : "The rates on both lines should be fixed at the lowest limit possible to secure a fair profit in working." This is all that Bombay contends for. We point to the working of the Rajputana line for 1881, and we say that with low rates for grain, and a large traffic, the line earned 5¾ per cent. on its cost, and this too in the first year of working. We contend, therefore, on this principle enunciated by Government, that low rates might have been maintained, as even more than a fair profit was earned ; and we urge that the advance in rates made towards the close of the year was contrary to this principle, that it was unjustifiable and inexcusable.

In one matter we think the Committee of the Chamber made a mistake in their letter, namely, in supporting the B. B. and C. I. Railway in refusing to accept certain goods at a uniform rate, no matter from what station of the Rajputana line they may have come. Even admitting for argument's sake the soundness of the position assumed by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the reply of the Committee on this point was impolitic. They were asking the Government of India for what, in the opinion of the latter, was a concession ; the Committee has no power over the B. B. and C. I. Company ; and it is evidently in the interest of the Chamber not to oppose the Government unnecessarily. But the letter otherwise is an admirable one : it clearly points out the weakness of the Government arguments and the inconsistency of its action. The Committee of the Chamber are clearly right in their assurance as to the ultimate course of the trade between the North-West and Europe. Indeed, an impartial observer with a map of India in his hands could not fail to express surprise that with State railways leading east and west from Delhi, any of the produce of the country served by the Rajputana line could possibly find its way to Europe *vià* Calcutta. He would inevitably conclude that there must be something radically wrong somewhere to admit of such an unnatural course of trade. And the only explanation is the bias in the Supreme Government towards Calcutta. In spite of the fairest intentions, it is impossible for men—and what is Government but a body of men?—not to be influenced by their surroundings ; and in the atmosphere of Bengal the railway official naturally seizes upon any excuse to prevent the wheat trade of Delhi from leaving its old and accustomed, though roundabout, route *vià* Calcutta. We should have supposed that with a Bombay Member of Council in charge of the Public Works Department and the head also of the Railway Department, such influence would be to a certain extent counteracted : but Mr. Gibbs evidently "cares for none of these things ;" for we have too much respect for his abilities to believe that he could have been misled by this Government letter, which hardly carries a tone of plausibility to anyone with the slightest experience of railway working.

THE news respecting the Egyptian difficulty which we publish this morning is of a singularly varied character, and might be taken as indicating that stage of incertitude which always precedes a crisis. The military movements on the part of England are of too pronounced a character to admit of a doubt that the Ministry has resolved on armed intervention, if satisfaction is not given to British demands. Although there is some confusion in the telegrams respecting the destination of the various regiments which are embarking at Portsmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, they are to all appearance converging on Egypt, and whether they proceed to Alexandria or rest at Cyprus, they are gradually moving into positions whence they [illegible] on the scene of disturbance at the appointed time. At Alexandria itself Admiral Seymour has exhibited an amount of resolution which has not been lost on Arabi Pasha and his colleagues. In reply to the representations of the Consuls, Sir Beauchamp insisted on the Egyptians ceasing their military operations on the pain of bombardment. This timely display of resolution has convinced Arabi that it would be unsafe to disregard another ultimatum, and the erection of defensive works has consequently been abandoned. The resolution of the Conference to invite the Sultan to send troops to Egypt has brought about a Ministerial crisis at Constantinople. This circumstance tends to confirm our impression that the invitation is not an unconditional one. This view is practically established, however, by several statements contained in the official correspondence on Egyptian affairs received by this mail. As far back as February last Signor Mancini suggested "the employment of a Turkish force, under sufficient control." On April 24 Lord Granvile proposed that a Turkish general should be sent to reduce the Egyptian army to order "with a well-defined agreement that he was not to exercise those powers in any way without the concurrence of an English and a French general who would be associated with him." France held out against any form of Turkish intervention by force, and, according to M. de Freycinet, "against this they felt bound to guard in every event." Later he said that "no French Government could concur in Turkish intervention by force." Prince Bismarck, on the other hand, "was opposed to a joint Anglo-French occupation, believing that it would lead to disagreement and quarrels between England and France, which, whatever might be said about his supposed policy, he would be glad to see avoided." In addition to this significant statement, the German Chancellor suggested that "in case of need three generals, Turkish, English, and French, should be sent to Egypt to restore discipline in the army." With regard to intervention "he hoped it might not become necessary, but if it did, although he was personally favourable to that of the Sultan as Sovereign in Egypt, he would not stand in the way of any other proposal agreed to and sanctioned by the Powers, in concert." Prince Bismarck's complacent spirit seemed to be shared by all the powers for one and all agreed to abide by the decision of the Conference. And now we have the decision of the Conference, which is to invite the Porte to send troops. But even in Constantinople it is expected the Sultan will decline, and the resignation of the Grand Vizier points to the difficulties in the way. Abdul Hamid has refused to send a representative to the Conference, and means to resist the interference of the Powers *à outrance*. It would be quite impossible for the Sultan to become the instrument of the Powers in chastising Arabi and his followers. The Sultan, as Khalif, could never send his troops to fight against his co-religionists at the bidding of English or French generals. That he will decline the invitation is, therefore, a foregone conclusion. It will then be necessary to entrust a European Power with the duty of intervention. A report from Constantinople mentions a mixed occupation. Of this there is not much sign. The extraordinary credit of some three hundred thousand pounds which the French Minister of Marine has asked for, is too insignificant a sum to indicate that military or naval preparations on an extensive scale are being made. The preparations referred to are probably of a precautionary character, and intended to show that M. de Freycinet is prepared to "watch over French interests" should complications arise. On the other hand, the preparations of England are completed, her troops are moving towards Egypt, and wait only the final order to proceed to intervention. Whatsoever be the result, it cannot be much longer delayed. The collapse of Arabi Pasha and the Sultan might avert an occupation of the country, and according to our Simla correspondent, hopes are entertained in official circles up there that the difficulty may be settled peacefully. So far as we can judge now, the Sultan has resolved to be obstinate, and if the Powers carry out their threat with respect to Arabi, he will certainly resist to the last. On May 15 the English and French Consuls, acting under instructions from their respective Governments, informed the Egyptian Minister that he would "be held personally responsible if order was disturbed." The burden of the Alexandria massacres is therefore upon his shoulders, and he will be held accountable for them. Under the circumstances he seems to have cast away the scabbard in his contest with the Powers. It is not much encouragement to him that his troops have been "again defeated in the Soudan with enormous loss." If they cannot meet the untrained followers of the false prophet, it will go hard with them when they find themselves in front of disciplined European soldiers. Be this as it may, unless a very rapid and complete transformation occurs at Alexandria and Constantinople, Arabi will have to try his mettle in action.

THE death of General Skobeleff not only deprives Russia of her best general, but is an event of almost European importance. That brilliant young officer had made a reputation for himself which rendered his name a power in international politics. It is only just a month since his arrival at Wilna to take command of that military district was the subject of a telegram from Berlin to the London papers, declaring that his appointment to that post was regarded as a decided blow against Germany. The population of the district of Wilna is largely composed of Germans, and that fact may have added something of anger to the feeling, almost of consternation, which his selection for a command adjacent to the German frontier inspired in Berlin. But a few months before his fiery speeches to the Servian students in Paris were regarded by all Europe as portending war between Russia and Germany. It was believed that he was present in Paris to arrange with M. Gambetta the details of an alliance between Russia and France. He was recalled to St. Petersburg at the instance of Prince Bismark, and was ostensibly censured by the Emperor Alexander. But so great was the influence derived from his military prestige and personal character, that it was not in the Emperor's power to manifest his displeasure—if displeasure was really felt in any serious form. While he lived the anti-Russian party had a force which all the subtlety of the Ignatieffs cannot supply now that he is gone. Skobeleff was possessed of undoubted genius as a soldier and a leader of men. He was one of the few men to be found in the world absolutely devoid of fear. The late General Brooke, who had seen much service, said that he knew of only six such men, one of whom was Lord Clyde. Skobeleff declared, with the entire simplicity which was one of his greatest charms, that it was a matter of entire indifference to him when he died or how ; he had no feeling or wish on the point. When poor McGahan died at Constantinople of black typhus caught in a visit to Skobeleff's camp, the General came to the city to attend the funeral, and flung himself on the coffin in the utmost grief, declaring that he had lost his dearest friend. It was when he was remonstrated with for incurring the danger of infection that he stated that he never considered the risk of death as a thing to be avoided, being entirely indifferent as to its time and mode. There was a sincerity about the man, an absence of assumption, and a genial camaraderie, which made him beloved by all who came within the sphere of his influence. With his soldiers he could do what he pleased, though he was a very strict disciplinarian. Before Constantinople he commanded the division—known throughout the war as the Fighting Division—which would have had the honour of leading the way if the signal for assaulting the capital had been given. This signal was expected from day to day by both Russians and Turks during the critical period before the device of the Berlin Congress took shape. Skobeleff himself expected it, and declared that the city could be taken at the cost of two divisions—some twenty-four thousand men. At the Pera Club on many an afternoon he used to discuss this topic, and others equally interesting, with the greatest frankness and honesty. His way of talking of the great military possibility was an inducement to the present writer to remain in Constantinople to see the assault come off, if the Fates willed that the Crescent was then to disappear from the city of Constantine. General Baker stated that he expected the assault because if it were not intended, the movements of the Russian forces, and especially of Skobeleff's division, were quite inexplicable. Skobeleff, while discussing in his cheery way the probabilities of the moment, said that in his opinion there was no reason why Russia should wish for a war with England, and possibly Austria, at that time. "In five years," he said, "we shall have organised our present acquisitions, and then Russia will be able to fight four Empires." He was not by any means a hater of England or of Englishmen. On the contrary, he seemed to have a great liking for our countrymen. He had a very good idea of English politics, and spoke English almost as well as he did French. He believed that an invasion of India was possible, but he certainly did not desire it or long for it as he appears to have desired and longed for a war against Germany. Russia will not easily find another Skobeleff. Should the long-thratened struggle between Slav and Teuton arise in our time, the genius and inspiration of that gallant soldier, the Russian Bayard, will often be missed by the children of the White Czar.

THE STATE OF EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 27.

IF anyone who knew Alexandria and Cairo in ordinary times were to visit them now they would hardly recognise the same towns. Ever since the events of June 11 soldiers have been picketted in the streets night and day, almost every shop and *café* has been closed, and hundreds of Europeans have been flying away for safety by every passenger steamer that has left the port. The exodus has been so great and so precipitated that many large parties have chartered sailing craft and fled to the neighbouring Grecian Islands. Cyprus, I learn, has been particularly favoured in this respect, and is now literally swarming with refugees from Egypt. Several European Governments have chartered steamers for the special purpose of conveying their countrymen to a place of safety, and in this way many thousands of terror-stricken fugitives have succeeded in reaching the Piræus, Naples, Malta, and Marseilles. Three or four other steamers are now in port waiting to take away at the expense of various Governments such among the remainder of the European Colony who are too indigent to pay their own passages, or are unable to find accommodation on the ordinary passenger steamers, and still wish to leave.

Cairo is in a most dismal state, and hardly a European is left in the place. Here the aspect is not much brighter. The whole town presents an abandoned appearance that reminds one of a perpetual Sunday in London. An open shop or a vehicle in the streets, unless it be a long drag loaded with baggage and driving in the direction of the port, are quite novelties. Business is at a complete standstill. Nothing has been done on the Stock Exchange for a long time ; several of the banks and large administrations have closed altogether, and managers and staff have left for Europe. Some of the larger establishments of this sort that still remain open have their entrances closely guarded by groups of Montenegrin servants, and their entrance doors kept ajar, so that only one person is able to pass in or out at a time. A great deal of money, securities, and valuables of various kinds have been shipped to Europe, and the premiums paid on insurances of this kind during the past fortnight amount to an enormous sum. The Europeans that now remain here are very few, and their number is sensibly decreasing every day. Of course some will never leave, unless sent away by force, and for the reason that they are either blessed with a happy feeling of indifference as to what may happen, or because they put off their departure until the last moment, or because duty binds them to the spot ; but the number of these is insignificant in comparison to the thousands who have already gone and are on the point of starting. In the meanwhile the departures have in no way ceased, and every steamer that leaves the port continues to carry far more than its full complement of passengers away with it.

The reason of this sudden and persistent exodus of Europeans from Egypt, which has inflicted upon the country injury that it will take a full decade to repair, may be attributed partly to the massacre of Christians on June 11, partly to the feeling that Europe, and especially England and France, will exact some terrible reparation for the outrage, and partly to the fact of the various Consuls having advised all those within their jurisdiction to get out of the country with all convenient speed ; and neither the assurances of the Khedive nor those of the new Ministry, nor the energetic language of Arabi Pasha himself, have been able to stay the flight.

Arabi continues to be complete master of the country. The Khedive is at the palace of Ras-el-Tin, overlooking the port, and within only a short distance of the foreign war vessels ; but he is surrounded by spies and soldiers, and is little better than a prisoner in his own palace. Dervisch Pasha and his suite reside in a house close by, and the Imperial Envoy is frequently with the Khedive, but he seems latterly to have taken very little interest in what has been going on.

The troops continue to guard the streets both here and at Cairo, and since June 11 order has not been troubled ; but no confidence is felt either in the soldiers or their officers. It is thought that the latter will be obeyed by their men ; but it is firmly believed, by those best able to judge, that in a moment of excitement, such as might be caused by an open conflict between Egypt and any of the Powers, the army would not hesitate to fall upon what remains of the Christian population in Egypt, and massacre them. It is chiefly this feeling that has given rise to the panic, and caused people to fly the country with such precipitate haste.

There seems to be no doubt that the military and the Municipal Guard, styled the Moustafazins, performed a prominent part in the massacre of June 11. A photographer here has taken views of several of the bodies of Europeans that were conveyed to the hospital after the disturbance, and which bore upon them sabre and bayonet wounds. Their appears to be conclusive evidence to show that many people who sought refuge from the fury of the mob, in a guard-house of the Municipal Guard, in one of the principal streets, were cut down and bayoneted as soon as they got inside, their bodies being subsequently thrown into the sea. The butchery was by no means confined to one street, as was at firs supposed ; and the story of a Maltee having killed an Arab, and thus commenced the riot, lacks confirmation. I have made most careful inquiries on the subject, and my information leads me to believe that the disturbance was planned beforehand, and was the result of the incendiary speeches of Arabi Pasha's own agents. It appears to have commenced by an Arab going into a *café* kept by a European and refusing to pay for what he took there. When a crowd had collected and the fighting had commenced in earnest, agents hurried in different directions, announcing to every Mohamedan they met that the Christians were being massacred. These hastily armed themselves with *nabouts*, thick knobby sticks, and collecting in bands as they went along, hurried to the scene of the conflict, beating down every unarmed European whom they happened to meet on their way. Thus Mr. Dobson and Mr. Richardson, who were proceeding towards the port, with a view to going on board one of the ships in the harbour, were killed opposite the guard-house of the Moustafazins, while the actual scene of the riot was in Sister-street, in quite an opposite direction. The British authorities are so convinced that the military took part in the massacre, that Mr. J. Keith Grosjean, an English barrister who had been appointed to sit on a Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Government to report upon the events of June the 11, has been ordered by the British representative, acting, no doubt, under instructions received from his Government, to withdraw, which he has accordingly done. The Khedive, in a letter which he recently addressed to Ragheb Pasha, the President of the new Ministry anent the massacre of June 11, called particular attention to the fact that the disturbance would by no means have assumed such a serious aspect had proper measures been at once taken to suppress it.

Quite an erroneous impression seems to prevail abroad in reference to Arabi Pasha. This man is nothing more than an ignorant adventurer without either military or administrative capacity. He took part in the Abyssinian campaign, and was only noticeable in connection with that expedition as having committed several gross blunders. He rose from the rank of an ordinary colonel to his present elevated grade, purely by the aid of an army of some twenty thousand armed men, the majority of whom have never been under fire. He is tall and corpulent with a round head, lowering eye-brows, thick lips, and a flat nose, and on either side of his head at the angle of the eye he has the scars of the three short horizontal slashes of a knife that denote his fellah origin. He speaks no European language, but he has acquired some knowledge of the history of the French revolution and the 18th Brumaire, which he has had repeatedly translated to him, and to which he invariably refers in his conversation with newspaper correspondents who happen to call on him. He is popular with the people because the propaganda of his agents has instilled into them the belief that what he is doing is for their good, and because most of the native local newspapers, which he has been careful to largely subsidise from the secret funds, are invariably blocked with laudatory trash concerning him. He has no influence with the respectable native element, as may have been noticed by the fact of the Chamber of Notables having refused to assemble at his bidding, and by the difficulty which he has always experienced in getting people of any standing to work with him. Arabi Pasha simply remains dictator of the country because he has a force of 20,000 or 30,000 armed men behind him, and hitherto there has been no force of a similar kind to oppose to him.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, JUNE 23.

IF the news be true that the Eastern Powers, Germany, Austria, Russia, and Italy, have refused to take part in a Conference on the Egyptian question without the participation of Turkey, the concert of Europe, on which Mr. Gladstone has been accustomed to lay so much stress may be said to have been formally dissolved. It seems likely that this serious diplomatic check has been given to France and England, for the Consuls-General of the Eastern Powers have taken the initiative in Egypt in forming the new Ministry of which Arabi Pasha is the guiding spirit, and in ridiculing the notion, fostered by the French and English representatives, that order cannot be maintained without foreign intervention ; and they would not have dared to act in this way without instructions from their own Governments. Their conduct is a distinct intimation on the part of Prince Bismarck that, as France and England have through their own feebleness and incapacity lost the control of events in Egypt, he must now give way to the secret desire of Italy and Austria, and let those Powers take the lead in the management of affairs in that country. The accuracy of the report of a speech made the other day by the Italian Premier, in which he declared that Italy would refuse her sanction to an Anglo-French intervention, is no longer denied, and it is certain that Italy is acting in conjunction with Germany, Austria, and Russia, and that these four Powers are in accord with the Porte in regarding the reconciliation of the Khedive and Arabi as real, and likely to be effectual in putting things right in Egypt. Even, therefore, if the proposed Conference be held, the policy of the Western Powers is foredoomed to discomfiture. The *Daily News*, with that charming simplicity which is so delightful a feature in the character of English Radicals who imagine that putting together a number of fine phrases is the same thing as having a policy, assures us that the instructions to the English representative at the Conference are very "simple" and limited. He is only to reconcile the rights of the Sultan with the liberties of the Egyptian people and a due observance of Egypt's international engagements. But how is this reconciliation to be effected? The Sultan is already satisfied, and so are the "Egyptian people," whose opinions, if they have any at all, find a champion in the triumphant Arabi. The Sultan, Arabi, and the four Eastern Powers are also convinced that the existing Egyptian Government is strong and honest enough to cause international engagements to be respected. England and France, on the other hand, have proscribed Arabi as the personification of anarchy, and Mr. Gladstone hoped that a European Conference would absolve him from responsibility by issuing its mandate to Turkey to send troops to execute the will of the Western Powers. It is now clear that this hope will be disappointed, and that Austria has avenged herself on England and Italy on France for past diplomatic humiliations by arranging that the Conference, if held, shall be fruitless. In any case, Turkey would now probably refuse to obey the mandate of the Conference, if she were bidden to effect the military occupation of Egypt. The only question, then, that remains for solution, is whether France and England will persevere in their proscription of Arabi and send troops themselves to drive him out of Egypt, or whether they will confess that they have been in the wrong, and that the Khedive's Minister must be recognised as the only man fit to govern the country. Am I rash in predicting that the latter course will be the one adopted by the Gladstone Administration? I think not. Mr. Gladstone is such an adept in the art of giving way that I believe he will swallow this fresh leek with the greatest relish. Nor should I, personally, be inclined to blame him if he took this course, rather than run the risks of joint intervention with France. As for isolated military intervention by England, which some of the French papers hint at, the day for enterprises of that kind has passed by. Why not, then, make the best of a bad job, and own that Arabi is a greatly maligned man, and that the best thing we c is to put our whole trust in him? He has himself capable of maintaining order for a fortnight, and the fears expressed that he will the Suez Canal and break up the railway childish. Of course, he might do desperate if an Anglo-French force invaded Egypt ; but him alone and he will be anxious to do everyth in his power to show himself worthy of the fidence of Europe. No fair-minded person can Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's letter in to-day's *Times* the newly-published Blue-book without feeling some compunctious visitings of conscience as to the treatment the leader of the National party in Egypt has received at the hands of the representatives of England in that country. Mr. Blunt directly accuses Sir Auckland Colvin, the English Controller-General, of creating and widening the breach between the Khedive and Arabi ; and certainly, so far as I am able to judge, Sir A. Colvin seems to have taken it for granted beforehand, and without just cause, that the success of Arabi would mean the failure of Egypt to fulfil her international obligations. Having got this idea into his head, he nursed it with all the self-will of an arrogant Anglo-Indian official, and attempted to bully Arabi into submission. The Consul-General, Sir E. Malet, and the Khedive seem to have been mere puppets in Sir A. Colvin's hands ; and one can understand the bitterness of Arabi's hatred to England on reading how steadily and ruthlessly the English Controller-General refused to give him any quarter. The leading papers in London and Paris, and particularly the *Times*, are indebted for their Egyptian correspondence to men interested in upholding the policy of the Control ; and thus for months past public opinion in England and France has been systematically manipulated by partisan telegrams ; till it has come to regard Arabi as the enemy of decent and honest administration in Egypt. Sir A. Colvin's motive may not have been sheer love of power, but only a patriotic desire for the establishment of English supremacy ; but in either case his game has been defeated. At the critical moment the English representatives in Egypt behaved in a pusillanimous manner by leaving Arabi master of Egypt and advising British subjects to quit the country ; and Lord Granville gladly followed their lead, and took the step from the sublime to the ridiculous by writing to the Lord Mayor and enclosing a subscription of £100 for the relief of those refugees whom he and the Consular authorities in Egypt should have advised to stay in Alexandria and Cairo, relying on the protection of the Empire whose subjects they were. After this ignominious failure the sooner we acknowledge that Arabi has beaten us the better. By-the-bye, I don't know whether all that I have written on this subject is Conservatism or Liberalism, but I trust that it is common-sense. The strife of English parties, or factions, about Egypt seems to me to consist of little else than idle chatter and unprofitable wrangling.

A long discussion took place last night as to the value of the Suez Canal, and I think Mr. Norwood, the well-known shipowner, expressed a very just sentiment when he said that the commercial importance of the Canal, to England, had been greatly exaggerated. It is curious how events have vindicated the foresight of Lord Palmerston in opposing the construction of the Canal, which might, he said, be a benefit to the world at large, but could only be a nuisance to England. The opening of this short cut to the East has favoured the maritime interests of the Mediterranean States as opposed to those of England ; and it would be a good thing for the merchants and shipowners of this country if M. de Lessep's great work could be permanently destroyed. So long, however, as the Canal exists, we are bound to see that no rival Power gets the control of it ; and here again, when we consider the strategical and political aspects of the case, we cannot but admit that the development of Italian, French, Austrian, and Russian ambition in connexion with the Eastern trade has increased our responsibilities in Egypt while lessening our means of discharging them without interference. Had the railway alone through Egypt existed, we should have only had the rivalry of France to deal with. Is it not odd, by the way, as I am speaking of the Egyptian railway, which is, as everyone in India knows, the highway for English mails and passengers, that everyone in the House of Commons ignores the existence of this route, and seems to imagine that all our communications with India are carried on through the Suez Canal? Mr. Gladstone made a great point last night of excluding the Suez Canal question, or certain portions of it—for his statement was, as is usual with him, vague and undefined—from the consideration of the European Conference, but it is, surely, of equal importance to insist upon the inviolability of the line of railway. Mr. Gladstone, however, is so absorbed in other business, that it is not wonderful if at his time of life, when his intellectual powers are notoriously failing him, he fails to comprehend what should be done in Egypt.

The discovery of the Fenian armoury at Clerkenwell has come opportunely to strengthen the hands of the Government in pushing the Prevention of Crime Bill through the House of Commons. The emphatic statements made by the new Chief Secretary, on the part of the Irish Government, that this Bill is urgently required, find confirmation in the practical proof which has been furnished of the daring character of Fenian designs. It appears probable, indeed, that the desperate leaders of the Irish conspiracy will attempt a rising of a serious character before the new law comes into force which authorises the Government to search for arms and to expel aliens from Ireland. The policy of assassination has had the usual effect of defeating its own purpose, for the English people have ceased to feel the slightest sympathy with Irish patriots, and the new Coercion Bill is so warmly supported that Mr. Gladstone last night felt himself strong enough to extend the working of the alien clauses to England—that is to say, to give the Government power to deport from this country, as well as from Ireland, Irish Americans who preach anarchy and civil war. When the Arrears Bill comes on for discussion, it will be found that the conscience of England is tranquillised as to the treatment of the Irish nation, and that Mr. Gladstone can no longer appeal to the moral force which enabled him to pass the Land Act of 1881. Mr. Whitbread spoke the simple truth last night when he warned the Home Rulers that the patience of Englishmen was exhausted, and I feel convinced that the Arrears Bill will encounter the most uncompromising opposition in Parliament, for the principle of compensating dishonest Irish tenants out of funds contributed by honest and hardworking English taxpayers is exciting working-men in this country to a state of furious indignation. You will see that Mr. Gladstone has already taken alarm at the outcry raised against this Bill, and that he now holds out the hope of paying the State's share of the arrears entirely out of the Irish Church Fund, if only Great Britain will lend him money on this security at 3 per cent. But the Irish Church Fund itself belongs to the nation and not to a class ; and, besides, the employment of British credit to raise the required £2,000,000 is in itself a burden on the taxpayer.

It turns out that there was not the slightest necessity for the threat of an autumn session which the Prime Minister held out the other day. Mr. Gladstone himself confessed last night that six weeks ago he had proposed to the leaders of the Opposition to accept, by way of a compromise, Mr. Gibson's amendment requiring that the *clôture* should be voted by a two-thirds majority. Such a concession cannot be withdrawn, and it makes the passing of the principal procedure resolutions so easy a matter that this business can be quickly disposed of before the prorogation of Parliament. The Prime Minister has made the most of obstruction to excuse his own legislative failures ; and I fancy he was not at all sorry to be able to plead this excuse for doing nothing to the deputation of Scotch farmers who waited on him last Wednesday to urge their claim to a share of their landlords' property. It is one thing to talk the usual Liberal platitudes about abolishing entail and making land as easy of transfer as Consols, and quite another to commence that attack on the landed aristocracy of Great Britain which is contemplated by English Radicals. Mr. Gladstone has work enough on hand in Ireland to last him his lifetime, and it will hardly fall to him to reform the land laws and change the social and political system which depends upon the landed interest of Great Britain. But meanwhile the Scotch farmers must be soothed with rhetorical blandishments, for without the support of Scotland Mr. Gladstone's Ministry would soon perish.

The amazing prices paid at the sale of the Hamilton Palace collection for pictures of doubtful authenticity and French furniture of the Louis XVI. period seem to me the best possible justification of the Duke of Hamilton's prudence in selling the collection. The auctioneers excited public curiosity by skilful puffing in the newspapers, and the Duke is greatly indebted to the *Times* in particular for stimulating the avidity of *bric-à-brac* hunters by its appetising leading-articles on the rarity and value of most of the articles offered for sale. Stern critics in the society papers have censured the Duke for selling his household treasures ; but great landed proprietors are awkwardly situated just now, they have immense establishments to keep up, and they cannot get in their rents. A good deal of discussion goes on from time to time in the papers as to whether the value of land in this country has really fallen. Here is one fact bearing on the controversy which I can vouch for. A well-known peer has been obliged to part with some of his property in Cheshire, where land used to be worth on the average £70 an acre, but no one now will bid £50, and it is anticipated that £30 will have to be accepted. So general is the fall that I am assured it has already begun to tell on the value of mill and house property in the manufacturing towns of Lancashire, and the master of one of the City Companies told me the other day that the maximum price for house property in the City was reached some time ago, and that lately there has been a slight decline. The owners of great estates are, therefore, seriously embarrassed at present ; and they are wise in their generation in exchanging some of their treasures of art for the ready money of which English and American capitalists are so profuse.

J. M. M.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

Dr. Leitner's evidence before the Educational Commission on Saturday afternoon was a merciless onslaught against the system in force in the Punjab. Since the annexation, it is computed that the number of primary scholars has fallen from three hundred thousand thirty years ago to half that number now. Dr. Leitner attributed what he regarded as the decline of popular education to the resumption of grants of rent free land from the old indigenous schools. He advocated the incorporation of the primary educational system with the local Government system now being introduced, which, he said, would revive and improve the indigenous institutions. As regards the question of language, he recommended that Oordoo, Hindi, or Punjabi should be taught in the districts where each was most prevalent and according to the wishes of the inhabitants. The present method of Oordoo teaching, he said, was turning the people into a proletariat of moonshis. At the same time, he observed, Oordoo was the favourite language among the better classes, and it was rapidly spreading among the lower sections of the community ; it was the *lingua franca* of the province. He proposed the abolition of the Directorship of Public Instruction, also of the inspectorate. As an instance of native feeling on the subject, Dr. Leitner said that, unlike the indigenous school-master, the Government teacher was not permitted to sit in the presence of even the lower classes of native officials.

This was the liveliest meeting of the series. Dr. Leitner's cross-examination will be resumed on Monday.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.

The Burmese business is at a standstill, the Envoys having nothing to do or say, and apparently awaiting instructions from Mandalay.

KABUL.

Kabul news continues satisfactory.

SHIPWRECKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 8.

Intelligence has reached here of the total wreck of the British barque Norwood, Captain Fraser, from Rio, off Preparis island. All hands were saved, being picked up by the Fleur de Lys, and taken to Cassim.

The Gloria Deo, which sailed from here with rice, has been totally wrecked near the Cape of Good Hope, but all hands were saved.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, JULY 7, EVENING.

The Channel Squadron, with two British infantry regiments, will leave Malta to-night for Alexandria.

JULY 8.

The Channel Squadron and the two regiments of infantry which left Malta last night were ordered to proceed to Cyprus, not Alexandria.

JULY 9.

The first battalion of the Berkshire regiment embarked yesterday from Gibraltar for Egypt.

The troopship Malabar yesterday sailed from Portsmouth for Gibraltar, with the 47th and 56th Regiments.

THE CONFERENCE AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 7.

The Conference will on Monday invite the Turkish Government to intervene in Egypt. If the proposal is declined, a mixed occupation is probable.

JULY 8.

The Grand Vizier has resigned.

The Sultan has declined the proposal made by the Council of Ministers to send a representative to the Conference.

CESSATION OF ARMAMENTS AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 7.

Admiral Seymour, in reply to the representations of the Consuls, said he must carry out his instructions with respect to his late ultimatum, but promised to give 24 hours' notice before opening fire. In the meantime, the Egyptians have ceased the works in connection with the armaments in Alexandria harbour.

FIGHTING IN THE SOUDAN.

The false prophet in the Soudan has again defeated the Egyptian troops with enormous loss and is now marching on Sennaar.

THE PANIC AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 8.

The panic here continues unbated, although the armaments have not been renewed by the Egyptians.

FRENCH WAR PREPARATIONS.

PARIS, JULY 8.

Vice Admiral Cloué (Minister of Marine) has asked for an extraordinary credit of 7,800,000 francs for naval preparations.

THE REPRESSION BILL.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The House of Commons have finally passed the Repression of Crime in Ireland Bill.

A minor amendment in connection with the Bill, and which was brought forward by the Government, was after a long and animated discussion, rejected.

Mr. Gladstone during the evening hinted at his resigning the Premiership. A Ministerial crisis, however, is not expected.

OBITUARY.

JULY 7.

General Skobeleff.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 8.

The Hall Line s. s. Wistow Hall left here this afternoon for Bombay.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Khandalla left here last evening.

SUEZ, JULY 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Patna left here this evening.

TRINCOMALEE, JULY 8.

H. M. steamers Euryalus and Ruby sailed for Aden at 6 p. m. to-day.

COLOMBO, JULY 9.

Mail-steamer Peshawar, from Australia, arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Total week's sales of Cotton	65,000 bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	16,000 ,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	30,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	8,000 ,,
,, Stock of Cotton	842,000 ,,
,, ,, Surats	250,000 ,,
,, ,, Cotton in London	64,000 ,,

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8¼ lbs. do.	7-1½
40's Mule Twist	0-10¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes	115
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84
4½ per cent. do.	90
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8
Oriental Bank Shares	£15
Chartered Bank Shares	£22
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£17
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£50

Arrival—De Bay.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

FRIDAY, NIGHT, JULY 7.

At 10 p.m.	78·2

SATURDAY, JULY 8.

,, 6 a.m.	78·0
,, 10 a.m.	80·6
,, 2 p.m.	78·3
,, 4 p.m.	77·3
,, 10 p.m.	76·7

SUNDAY, JULY 9.

,, 6 a.m.	77·9
,, 10 a.m.	81·3
,, 2 p.m.	83·2
,, 4 p.m.	82·1

WE publish to-day a supplement containing Egyptian and English news received by the mail which arrived yesterday, and some Indian items, including correspondence of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Government on the subject of the rates on the Rajputana Railway.

THE new P. and O. s. s. Shannon brought the English mails yesterday earlier than we remember their ever being landed here. The Kaisir-i-Hind, we believe, and also the Rome have arrived in time to land their passengers and mail-bags on Sunday evening, but we have not before yesterday had our English letters [illegible]ered so early as Sunday noon. The Shann[illegible]alled yesterday shortly before half-pas[illegible] She left Aden at 10 a.m. on Tues[illegible]he made the passage to B[illegible]n averag, the distance [illegible]iles a day, or 14 miles [illegible]ne that the Shannon [illegible] 4,500 tons ; horse-[illegible] Harland and Wolff. Sh[illegible] 50 second-class passengers [illegible] does not yet quite run level [illegible] other big lines ; but it is

WE hear that two more officers of the Bombay disbanded regiments are about to retire on the special terms recently offered by Government, viz., Lieutenant-Colonel Barras, Second-in-Command of the late 15th Regiment N. I., and Lieutenant-Colonel Fulton, Wing Commander of the late 11th Regiment N. I. Both these officers entered the service in the year 1854.

COLONEL A. A BRUCE, late Commandant of the 37th Bengal Native Infantry, has sent in his papers to retire on the 15th instant.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHANNER, V. C., 29th N. I., has been appointed Second-in-Command of the 32nd Pioneers, *vice* Major Bates, retired.

ON the recommendation of a Medical Board, Major White, Brigade-Major, Allahabad, proceeds to England on furlough.

DURING the week ended the 22nd of June 47·24 inches of rain fell at Cherra Punji and 38·76 inches at the neighbouring station of Jowai.

THE latest North-West Provinces crop and weather report, for the week ended on the 5th July, states :—Good rain, sufficient for present purposes, throughout the provinces. Prices rising slightly in Aligurh and Saharunpore ; elsewhere stationary or falling. Slight fever in Agra, and small-pox in Agra and Moradabad ; otherwise health good. Cholera decreasing. Cattle-disease continues in Kumaon.

TEA cultivation in the Andaman Islands is a great success. On the 14 acres of tea which were under cultivation last season the outturn has been 411 lbs. to the acre for the twelve months. Forty-seven acres more land have lately been planted out, and a further extension up to 200 acres is contemplated.

REGARDING the unfortunate prevalence of suicide amongst young native women, and Dr. Blaney's remarks on the evil influence of mothers-in-law in native domestic life, the *Bombay Guardian* says :—"This is one of the evils growing out of the habit of child marriage. The wife is brought into the husband's family while yet a child, and is required to show implicit deference to the mother of her husband. The son is expected to take the part of the mother against the wife, upholding and maintaining the authority of the former. The Christian law that a man is to forsake his father and mother and cleave to his wife is not known among Hindus. As we have more than once pointed out, the feeling which impels Hindu women to commit suicide is the desire to avenge themselves, by bringing the responsibility of their death upon the party whose oppression drove them to this extreme."

DURING a voyage from Calcutta to New York, Captain Dwight, of the ship Freeman Clark, was murdered in his state-room, on the 27th of May, by the Chinese cook and steward of the vessel. The murderers also attacked the mate, but he escaped and aroused the crew, who then seized and killed the murderers, and threw their bodies overboard. The Chinese, it is said, were incensed because they had been deprived of opium.

RETIRED LIEUTENANT MATTHEWS, R.N., who lately showed such activity and zeal when commanding some Zanzibar soldiers in pursuit of the Arab slavers who killed Captain Brownrigg and some of his boat's crew, has been decorated by the Sultan of Zanzibar with his Order of the Star.

COMMANDER OGLE, R.N. (Retired List), who has been in command of the Sultan of Zanzibar's troops for some time, has resigned his appointment, the *Army and Navy Gazette* hears, in consequence of some difference of opinion on service matters, and will return home.

IT is said there is the wildest excitement in Tripoli over recent events in Egypt. The Sultan is reported to have inflicted a fine of ten millions on France for the invasion of Tunis, from which it is believed French generals are fleeing in terror ; while the Alexandrians are being complimented for having driven the allied fleet into the Suez Canal and imprisoned it there.

THE Egyptian crisis is beginning to affect the cotton market, the *St. James's Gazette* says :—"In Bolton especially a large quantity of Egyptian cotton is consumed, and the crisis is being watched there with growing anxiety. Already there has been a sharp rise in price ; and it is feared that the bringing of the crop to market may be seriously interfered with. As a matter of course, the flight of the Europeans and the closing and removal of banks and credit institutions must have a very prejudicial effect on all industry. But it is surprising how the ordinary business of life goes on in the most disturbed countries. Trade will be affected, but not to the extent now assumed by those who read the intelligence from Egypt. As yet the shipping trade remains calm—satisfied that the Suez Canal will be respected. But any interference with the Canal would have the most serious commercial and political consequences. Almost the whole of the shipping engaged in the trade with India, China, Japan, Australia, the Straits Settlements, Dutch and Spanish East Indies, the Malayan countries, the Persian Gulf, and Eastern Africa, has been specially remodelled at great expense to adapt it to the passage through the Canal. The capital represented by this shipping is enormous, the labour employed in it is great, the income it yields is very large, and the people connected with it are highly influential in every part of England. If, then, the shipping trade takes alarm, the consequences will be serious."

THE *Standard* has reason for believing that some differences of opinion have manifested themselves in the Cabinet in regard to Egyptian affairs, and that the retirement of Mr. Bright may be looked for, should anything in the shape of active intervention be decided upon. By other papers the *Standard's* belief is stated to have been founded on a rumour which was without foundation. Another rumour that both Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain had resigned because the Cabinet had resolved on intervention in Europe is pronounced equally groundless.

AN explosion of coal-gas has taken place on board Her Majesty's ship Inflexible, now at Alexandria. It is stated that at the Admiralty no importance whatever is attached to the explosion. It was of the most trivial character, and was caused by one of the coal-trimmers going into a bunker with a naked light. No damage was sustained by the Inflexible.

THE *World* hears that Sir Beauchamp Seymour is no longer called the "Swell of the Ocean," but is familiarly known as "Demonstration Beach'em."

A ST. PETERSBURG telegram, dated June 21, says that it is confidently stated there that the fall of Ignatieff had for immediate cause his proposition to convoke, after an interval of 200 years, the Semski-Sobor, or General Assembly of the Empire. This project was kept a secret between the Czar and his Minister. By accident, however, it came to the knowledge of Pobedowosef, who immediately went to the Cazar and represented Ignatieff to him as the chief of the Revolutionists. Further measures were taken by Pobedowosef and others to damage Ignatieff, who, fearing dismissal was imminent, preferred to resign. The same telegram gives the following passage from his letter to the Emperor on this occasion : "I have frequently been the subject of attacks for acts I have never done ; but I found the moral strength which enabled me to endure them in the confidence with which I was honoured by my august Sovereign. Now I am convinced that I no longer enjoy the absolute confidence of your Majesty, and without that it is impossible for me to remain Minister of the Interior. Moreover, my health is affected by overwork and anxiety. I venture, however, to entreat your Majesty to still grant my request." This last sentence, it is understood, refers to his proposal with regard to the Jewish question.

THE St. Petersburg *Golos* is informed that five important Moscow firms have formed a Syndicate for the promotion of cotton cultivation in Central Asia, and for the introduction of Russian cotton fabrics into Central Asia and into Russia generally. The Syndicate proposes to engage American experts, in order to improve the system of cultivation. The *Golos* adds that the statutes of the Syndicate have already been approved by the Ministry of Finance.

ACCORDING to a private communication which the *Standard's* correspondent at Vienna has rereceived direct from Teheran, the existence of a Secret Treaty between Russia and Persia is confirmed. One of its principal objects is said to be to promote Russian trade with Persia, to the exclusion of the rival commerce of the British. This object it is expected to attain chiefly by the construction of a railway uniting the two countries.

THE distribution of the medals awarded to the soldiers who took part in the Afghanistan campaign was made by Sir Evelyn Wood to the 2nd Battalion of the East Lancashire Regiment, at the Chatham Garrison. The regiment was paraded for the purpose, and Sir Evelyn Wood addressed the officers and men, whom he eulogised for their gallantry on various occasions, dwelling particularly on the heroism of Captain Sartorius—who has been awarded the Victoria Cross—at Ahmed Kheyl, where, with seven men of the regiment, he stormed the hill.

THE *Times* says that Mrs. Langtry has signed a contract with Mr. Henry E. Abbey for a tour of the United States, under his management. Mrs. Langtry will make her first appearance on the American stage early next November in New York, probably at the Germania Theatre.

IT was currently reported in London, according to the *World*, that the Earl of Shrewsbury and Mrs. Mundy were married on June 17, at St. Michael's, Chester square.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT')

SIMLA, JULY 9.

COLONEL ARMSTRONG, V.C., C.B., left Simla today to join his regiment, Rattray's Sikhs, which has received orders to be in readiness for service. The unusual activity to-day in departmental offices concerned with granting medical certificates for war service confirms the expectation as to the despatch of an expedition. Officials, however, are generally inclined to believe that affairs will blow over, but some are strongly of opinion that an expedition is unavoidable on the ground of the maintenance of the Canal, independently of the question of the internal condition of Egypt.

ON Thursday General Sir Herbert Macpherson, Commanding the Allahabad Division, received orders to hold himself in readiness to take up the command of the Indian Contingent for Egypt.

AN advertisement has been issued by the Director of Indian Marine here calling for tenders of steam tonnage "for the conveyance of one European Regiment, stores, &c., from Bombay to Aden." The printed form of notice ran :—"Troops, animals, stores, &c., from Bombay to Egypt," but the form was altered as stated. It was rumoured in Bombay on Saturday that Government had taken up several steamers, but no further tenders for tonnage have yet been invited.

MOST of the Commissariat Officers in the Presidency have been called to Bombay, and the work in that department is being carried out with great celerity.

H. M.'s steamships Euryalus and Ruby have proceeded from Trincomalee to Aden.

PREPARATIONS for equipping a force of 5,000 men are proceeding in the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments, in Bombay, whose inquiries as to supplies have caused an enhancement in the price of coal, canvas, and other articles.

THE regiments from Bengal under orders for Egypt are the 13th Bengal Lancers, from Meerut ; No. 7 Battery 1st Brigade R. A. (Mountain), from Ghora Dacka ; No. 7 Battery 1st Brigade London Division, from Agra ; 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment (63rd), from Sialkot ; two companies of Sappers and Miners ; 1st Regiment N. I., from Nowshera ; 7th Regiment N. I., from Lucknow ; 20th Regiment N. I., from Jullunder ; and 45th Regiment N. I., from Jhelum. The 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment (65th) is under orders to move from Morar to Aden, in relief of the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. J. HUGHES, who has been selected to command the Bengal Brigade, is now commanding the Presidency District.

THE following are the official orders issued by the Quartermaster-General regarding the despatch of the Bombay Brigade to Egypt :—

Under instructions from Government, the following troops will be held in readiness for immediate service in Egypt, viz :—

No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, Royal Artillery.
1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.
16th Regiment Native Infantry.
29th Regiment Native Infantry.
One N. I. Regiment from Madras.

Families, heavy baggage and stores, and men medically unfit for active service to remain at their present stations.

Followers and equipment, with the exceptions noted in paras. 5 and 6, to be in accordance with the Kabul scale.

Mountain Battery tents at the rate of 6 men per tent will be supplied for European troops, and lascars pals at the rate of 22 men per tent for native troops and 25 men for followers.

Hospital tents will not be taken by Corps, as these will be provided by the Surgeon-General at Simla on the Field Hospital system.

Dooley and dandy bearers will also be provided by the Surgeon-General, Simla, in connection with the Ambulance Corps.

Preparatory Embarkation.—Returns as per appendix XII., Transport Regulations, Part I., should be rendered in duplicate to the Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bombay District, with as little delay as possible.

UPWARDS of 200 tents have been despatched from the Allahabad arsenal for Bombay.

FOUR guns from the Poona Arsenal were despatched by the mixed-train on Friday to Bombay.

THE *Madras Mail* of July 6 states :—The following Madras troops have already been ordered for service :—The 31st Native Infantry at Secunderabad commanded by Colonel G. N. Stephens, and two Companies of Sappers and Miners from Bangalore, which would probably be placed under the command of Major A. F. Hamilton, R. E. These troops will embark from Bombay with the first Brigade despatched for Egypt. A reserve force will, it appears, be formed at Aden, and the 4th Native Infantry at Bangalore commanded by Colonel Hodding (who, however, went to Europe on leave a fortnight ago, but who is not unlikely to await his Regiment at Aden), and the 30th Native Infantry at Trichinopoly, commanded by Colonel Georges, have been selected as a part of the Reserve. Colonel Griffith, who was under orders to join the 33rd Native Infantry as Officiating Commandant, has now been ordered to join the 4th Regiment as Officiating Commandant. The troops are to be equipped on what is known as the "Kabul" scale, and the Sappers are to take their pontoon superstructure, though not their pontoons. A supply of mules will also accompany the troops."

THE *Englishman* of July 6 says :—At a lengthy consultation on Tuesday last, the military authorities at head-quarters completed the preparations for the despatch on field service of a force of the strength of a division. It now only remains to engage the necessary transport. Several agents of steam-ship companies have been sounded on this point at Bombay and Calcutta, but the actual engaging of vessels will depend on further orders from England.

THE *Pioneer* thinks the Indian expedition should be despatched at once. "The slightest hesitation or want of firmness on the part of England and France may tempt the more fanatical to some overt act of hostility in the direction of Suez, Ismailia, or Port Said ; and if the safety of the Canal be endangered, the most disastrous consequences will ensue. The Indian Contingent should certainly sail without an hour's unnecessary delay, if the Canal is to be saved."

WE seem to be on the eve of great events ; a storm is brewing in which what is unseaworthy will be likely to founder. The times of the gentiles are drawing to a close. We are anxious to hear something about the American missionaries in Cairo. Miss Whateley got away from there. The Native Christians in Egypt should be remembered in prayer at this time.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE *Pioneer* says :—The garrison battery at Mhow which has been ordered on service, is 5-11 Royal Artillery. Considering that three batteries have been told off, it seems strange that only one native cavalry regiment is under orders, more particularly as the patrol work along the Canal banks is likely to be heavy.

THE *Indian Daily News* writes :—We are glad to see that at least two regiments of cavalry are to be sent from India. If the Canal is to be guarded, a wise discretion has been exercised in preparing artillery for the necessary fortifications. This is a contingency which was certain to occur ; but the preparation will be a heavy tax on the artillery in India, for the Government has just broken up five garrison batteries. More cavalry is wanted, and for the artillery we do not see why the Government should not enlist native gunners. Regiments, like the Central India Horse, if properly supplied with officers, are just the kind of force a general operating in Egypt would desire to have with him. To send only two regiments of horse is to condemn that branch of the force to unheard of hardships and overwork. Two thousand or two thousand five hundred sabres would be none too many for such a campaign as that in Egypt is likely to be. Large preparations at all the ports ought to be made of provisions. At the outset the force should depend wholly on India until it can be assured of getting in local supplies. Lastly, we hope this will not be another staff campaign. In the Afghan and Zulu wars the staff were put, in the way of prizes, in a manner to disgust and dishearten the service generally. Let this be a regimental officers' war. Let the Government keep the staff for staff duties in India, and let it give a chance to the regimental officer to get something more than all the hard work and the smallest share of the pence.

P. & O. ARRANGEMENTS.

MR. DE SALIS, the local P. and O. Agent, writes to the *Madras Mail* :—"My directors write by the mail which arrived this day (Thursday) :—'In view of the present state of Egypt, it has been arranged, in event of any danger threatening the railway between Suez and Alexandria, to transfer the Brindisi mail service from Alexandria to Port Said, and I am directed to assure intending passengers that in such case they will not have to land in Egypt, but will continue the voyage to Port Said, at which port they will meet the steamer ready to carry them to Brindisi or Venice. The British Admiral has taken special precautions for the protection of the Canal.'"

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.
Previously regtd.	36	96	42	83	42	17	45	27
7 Friday	0	71	....		....		....	
8 Saturday	3	67	4	40	3	45	4	39
9 Sunday	....		0	45	0	35	0	20
Total	41	34	47	68	45	97	49	86
Corresponding date last year	32	23	30	67	27	6	28	48

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Weekly return of rainfall at the following stations for the week ending Saturday, the 1st July :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Panjoo	24	42	Memdabad	7	65
Vaitarni	25	58	Ahmedabad	8	33
Palghud	42	49	Viramgaum	2	40
Golwadi	30	3	Wudwan	5	27
Bulsar	21	82	Kharagora	2	40
Surat	10	26	Pali	11	8
Broach	7	81	Dubpore	7	52

THE LOSS BY THE DISBANDMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Most people will agree with the views you have expressed in your article regarding the disbandment of regiments which appeared in your issue of the 6th inst. ; but there is one point you have overlooked. From the list published by the *Pioneer* it appears that 7,400 men have preferred taking their discharge to remaining on in the service. Regiments will now have to recruit up to their proper strength, and as experience has taught us that recruits cannot be collected in a day, some time must elapse—say, six months—and once collected, another eighteen months or more, before they are fit to take their place in the ranks. Hence for the next two years the Indian Army may be said to be some 8,000 men short of its normal strength, so far as its fighting capacity goes. Add to all this the cost to Government for every recruit entertained to fill up the places of the men discharged, viz., Rs. 30 per man, together with batta to recruits, as also travelling allowance to their homes to such as are rejected, and the item will be found to be a pretty large one ! Leaving alone the policy of disbanding the regiments, scattering over the country a number of trained men thoroughly disgusted, if not discontented, and at the same time causing a feeling of uncertainty as to what may be their fate amongst those remaining, it may be allowed that, so far as the scheme of reorganising the Indian Army has gone, it has by no means proved an

EMINENT SUCCESS.

GENERAL SKOBELEFF.

THE announcement of the death of General Skobeleff comes as a shock of surprise even at this moment when our minds are highly strung by the political events which have so fully absorbed public attention. It was only a few months ago that, apparently in the bloom of perfect health, and with the enthusiasm of a vigorous mind and body, the General was the object of universal attention in Europe. He was for a brief period the most prominent public figure in European politics, and his words and acts were so momentous that they became the cause of serious international uneasiness. That so much importance should be attached to the utterances of a young military commander argued the possibility of a future the greatness of which it seemed impossible to exaggerate. And now all the calculations of political prophets have been abruptly overturned by relentless fate. To all appearance General Skobeleff had a splendid career before him, and no European statesman could venture to say how great might be the influence of the brilliant general on the course of public events. He was recognised as something more than a mere fighting man. He was not simply an able general on whom the Czar might reckon in the hour of difficulty. He was a political factor, and seemed designed to be one of those great soldier-statesmen who make and unmake empires. Lieutenant Greene, of the United States army, who was attached to the Russian army during the Russo-Turkish War, said of him that "if he lives twenty years more he will be Commander-in-Chief in the next war about the Eastern Question, and history will then speak of him as one of the five great soldiers of the century, side by side with Napoleon, Wellington, Grant, and Moltke." But Skobeleff had a characteristic which might have rendered him more formidable than some of these renowned commanders. He was emphatically the soldier of a cause. He knew what he wanted, he was ready to risk everything to attain it, and every day made it clearer that his abilities might one day enable him to achieve his cherished object. No one could say what Skobeleff might not do. He was perhaps an enthusiast, but, like all great enthusiasts, he could impart his enthusiasm to his followers. He was body and soul at the service of Pan-Slavism, and the enemies of the movement knew that with Skobeleff the Slavs might achieve anything. He was moreover the greatest general the empire had produced for more than a generation. His success was not merely a triumph over mediocrity. It was not simply that he overtopped the incompetent commanders with whom he was sometimes associated. His achievements taken by themselves stood out in bold relief, and betrayed traces of that genius which marked the illustrious commanders with whom it was not presumptuous to compare him.

General Skobeleff was born at Raizan, near Moscow, in 1843. He had thus every opportunity of imbibing the sentiments of the genuine Slav, and it is probably to his early Muscovite training that is due his intense dislike to the cosmopolitan varnish which characterises the society of St. Petersburg. No sooner had he graduated at the Military Academy than he went to Turkestan in command of a company of Cossacks. This was typical of the man, for probably any other officer in similar circumstances would have quietly joined the Guards and danced away his youth in the gaiety of the capital. He subsequently served in the Caucasus on the staff of the Grand Duke Michael, and exhibited, for the first time, his independence of character by disregarding the rigid orders of the general staff which hampered his actions. He then went to Khiva, and he and Mr. McGahan, the celebrated correspondent of the *Daily News*, remained in the palace alone at the imminent risk of their lives, in order to furnish reports to their respective superiors. This incident was the commencement of that close friendship between the general and the journalist which lasted until McGahan died from black typhus contracted during a visit to Skobeleff's camp near Constantinople in 1878. Decorated for his services on this occasion, Skobeleff left Central Asia when the war was over, and betook himself to Spain, where he joined the Carlists in an unofficial capacity. In 1875 he went to Khokand, and commanded the cavalry at the battle of Makhran. By a clever manœuvre he managed to capture 58 cannon. As Chief of the Staff to General Trotsky he led the ill-starred assault on Andijan. During the retreat of the Russians Skobeleff effected a dashing move. With a handful of cavalry he fell upon the enemy's camp of 6,000 or 7,000 men, completely dispersed them, and captured all their belongings. When Trotsky returned to Tashkend Skobeleff was left in command of a detachment, with which he stormed the revolted city of Namangan, and was made a Major-General for the exploit. When war again broke out with Khokand Skobeleff was in command of the Russian army, and effected the subjugation of the khanate. When the war with Turkey broke out in 1878, Skobeleff served as a volunteer. At the crossing of the Danube he swam across on horseback and led a bayonet charge against the enemy. During the battles round Plevna Skobeleff bore a leading part, and though the result of the fights was not satisfactory to the Russians, this was due to no shortcoming on the part of Skobeleff. Of his conduct during the second battle of Plevna, Lieut. Greene remarked that his force "was hotly engaged during the whole day, and, although small in numbers, was handled with such skill as to establish beyond doubt the military genius of this brilliant young general." During the third assault on Plevna Skobeleff carried the Turkish redoubts against which his attack was directed. His daring on this occasion even exceeded the recklessness with which he usually exposed himself to attack. "He was well known to his men," says the writer we have already quoted, "as being the only general officer who always rode a white horse and wore a white coat in battle, and there is no doubt his personal presence encouraged the men ; he had the good luck not to be hit, though nearly all his staff fell, and he entered (on foot, his horse being killed) the redoubt with his men." Unfortunately for Skobeleff the Commanders of the Russian army neither supported him with reinforcements, nor made diversions elsewhere to draw off the strength of the Turkish troops from his position. Osman Pasha accordingly massed his troops against Skobeleff's captured redoubts and recovered them. The Russian general held on to the last in accordance with his orders, and did not relinquish his position until he had lost two-thirds of his men. During the investment of Plevna Skobeleff, as a Lieutenant-General, commanded the division stationed on the "Green Hill."

Perhaps the most dramatic achievement of General Skobeleff was when he crossed the Balkans, turned the flank of the Turkish army, and with 25,000 men compelled Kessel Pasha with 35,000 men to surrender at Shenova. Although it may fairly be said that at this period the Turks were too demoralised to make an effective resistance, it is nevertheless a fact that in this exploit he exhibited consummate strategy. Two generals had been previously repulsed by Kessel Pasha, and it was only by following out carefully prepared plans that Skobeleff effected his *coup de main*. Of this achievement Lieutenant Greene says :—

"The capture of this Shipka army surpasses in boldness and brilliancy the advance of Gourko over the Balkans at Araba-Konak. Although Radetzky's attack in front caused him terrible losses and apparently gained no result, yet without this it is possible that the Turks might have withdrawn from the mountains under cover of the fog, and, concentrating about Shipka village, have broken through between Mirsky and Skobeleff, and escaped to the south ; and, although Mirsky may be blamed for opening his attack before he had established communication with Skobeleff according to the plan of battle, yet it is possible that, had he remained idle at Gusevo during the 8th, the Turks might have discovered him and begun to retreat. Finally, Skobeleff's energetic attack, as soon as he had got all his men together in the valley, was one of the most splendid assaults ever made, and renders more than doubtful the conclusion which has been hastily drawn from this war (from Plevna particularly), that successful assaults of earthworks defended by modern breech-loaders are impossible."

From the Balkans Skobeleff marched on Adrianople, which he occupied, and subsequently he went on to Constantinople. He was in command of the army while retiring from Constantinople.

Skobeleff's latest military feat—the conquest of the Tekkes—will be in the recollection of our readers. Grave misgivings were entertained lest his recklessness might lead to disaster. Although on several occasions he had laid his plans with skill and caution, there was a general impression that he was a sort of a dare-devil, drawn mainly from his behaviour on the battlefield and his persistency in wearing a white uniform and riding a white horse in front of the enemy. In the Tekke campaign the "White General" exhibited something like preternatural circumspection. He insisted on the most elaborate preparations before commencing the campaign. When he did commence, the success was complete. With 10,000 men he vanquished 40,000 Tekkes, and with a loss of only 937 men. This, too, included the capture of the hitherto impregnable fortress of Geok Tepe. Of Skobeleff's tactics a good deal has been said. Possibly there is no better authority than Lieutenant Greene. On one point he gives him high praise, and his remarks on his conduct before Plevna are worth reading. After referring to the confusion which prevailed in several of the attacking columns at Plevna, Lieutenant Greene says :—

"In Skobeleff's column, on the contrary, there was none of this lack of *ensemble* and tactical confusion. He held his men well in hand, sent a portion of them forward in reasonably open order and *at the critical moment when the line began to waver, but before the attack had failed*, sent in his reserves and went in himself with the last of them and carried the place. Once there, he held on to the last extremity, in accordance with his orders, and always in the hope that reinforcements would arrive and enable him to begin an assault against Redoubt No. 13. The reinforcements not arriving, and overwhelmed by numbers, he withdrew his force (as ordered) toward evening of the second day, under cover of artillery and of a small force of infantry which he had kept all the time in a fortified position (second knoll) in his left rear. Skobeleff's extremely reckless courage, while it compels that personal admiration which such qualities always command, is of course open to serious criticism when it is remembered that he was the commanding general on all that part of the line. On the other hand, there is no doubt that without the aid which this display of daring gave to his men the position would not have been carried or held as it was ; and the legendary stories of his personal bravery which circulated among the soldiers from this day, especially among the recruits who afterwards arrived, constituted a positive military factor of which good use was made at the subsequent assault of the Green Hills (November 15th-17th, 1877) and at the storm of Shenova (January 8, 1878), which compelled the surrender of the Turkish army at Shipka."

With reference to the particular question of attacking intrenched positions Lieutenant Greene writes as follows :—

"In the course of a conversation on this subject, General Skobeleff expressed himself as follows (I quote from the rough notes made at the time) : 'The only formation in which troops can successfully assault intrenched positions is in successive lines of skirmishers. The division general must be perfectly thoughtless of his own comfort or safety, and put himself between the skirmishers and the reserves where he can feel the pulse of the battle and have his troops in his own hand, and judge himself of the moment when the successive battalions in reserve should be sent forward. There are in every command a small percentage of cowards who will slink away at the first opportunity, a certain number of men of rash bravery who will go too far forward and get killed, and the great majority of men of ordinary courage, but liable to waver as the fight gets hot. The reserves must be sent in at the moment when the reasonably brave men have been long enough engaged and met with enough resistance to being to feel nervous, but before they have actually begun to retreat ; and it is in deciding upon the opportune moment for sending forward his reserves that the art of a division commander consists. Such are the opinions of the General who made more open assaults than any other in this war, and who never failed in any one of them to carry the works which he was ordered to attack. They are very different from the 'shock' tactics of Suwarof and the deep columns of Napoleon at Wagram, but they suit the requirements and spirit of this age as those of Suwarof and Napoleon suited theirs. They only amplify, but do not change in any way the lessons of our civil war ; and had their lessons been more carefully studied in Russia there would have been far less slaughter around Plevna."

General Skobeleff's latest exploits were not on the battlefield, though in their way they were hardly less sensational than the capture of the Shipka army or the reduction of Geok Tepe. His memorable speeches to the Servian students at Paris and elsewhere are too recent to require to be repeated. The sensation they created throughout Europe showed how deeply the individuality of General Skobeleff had impressed itself on Europe. For his utterances the General was recalled to Russia, and was supposed to be censured by the Czar. People who professed to be behind the scenes said this was a mere sham, and that Alexander III. rather approved of his general's frankness. Subsequent events rather corroborated this view. It was given out that the General was sent into genteel banishment in Turkestan, with a mission to reorganise the newly-acquired provinces on a civil basis. This, however, seems only to have been a blind, for on June 10, that is, just a month ago, the *Daily News* published the following telegram from its Berlin correspondent :—

"A letter to the *Tageblatt* from Wilna in Russia states that General Scobeleff has arrived at that fortress in order to take the command of the Wilna military district. This is considered as a decided blow against Germany, thus placing the well-known enemy of the Teutons in command over a district which is principally populated by Germans. The semi-official Press here is by no means satisfied with this turn of affairs."

General Skobeleff's popularity with his troops was not due simply to his capacity and courage. He had personal qualities which endeared him to all who knew him whatsoever their relationship of rank. From his mother he inherited his intellectual qualities, just as he received his military gifts from the paternal line. He was a good son, and venerated the memory of his mother, who, it will be remembered, was murdered in Bulgaria. He was, moreover, truthful, generous, and sincere. Madame Skobeleff inculcated the benefits of truthfulness to her children in this manner :—"If you are not truthful, you will be contemptible. But if you elect to be truthful, you bind yourselves over to act like heroes in small things and in great." *Truth*, in a sketch of him, published a few months ago, said : "Skobeleff believes in the power that shapes our ends rough hew them as we may. He is very religious, but is hardly conscious of his piety, which is genial and attractive. He has had in his life to tell diplomatic falsehoods, but they stuck in his throat, and nearly choked him. On one great occasion he boldly told a lie—or rather a bundle of lies. His mendacity was to veil the scheme of a campaign on which tremendous issues depended. When the person whom he was deceiving rose to quit him, he insisted on seeing him to his carriage. On his way out the General stopped short, and said, 'You look very honest, and you are a person of breeding. If you suspected the importance of some questions you have been asking, you would have cut your hand off rather than put them.' He then recapitulated them, and added :—'All my answers on these points were lies. I can't bear the feeling of lying to you. You may guess the truth from this. I place my secret at your mercy, and am sure you will not give me cause to regret doing so.'" In his way Skobeleff was a dandy. He revelled in perfume and fine linen. His clothes were well-cut, and tastefully arranged. A writer who knew him says that he went "into battle in his cleanest uniform and fresh underclothing, covered with perfume, and wearing a diamond-hilted sword, in order that, as he said, he might die with his best clothes on." To Russia the loss of General Skobeleff will be incalculable, for he was her best—almost her only—general, and for this reason his untimely death possesses a significance much more than national. To the world at large he was a striking individuality, and whether we sympathise with the objects with which he identified himself or not, we must all deplore that so brilliant a career should be rudely cut short. In conclusion we reprint the following extract from an appreciative sketch of the late General, which appeared a few months ago in the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—

"General Scobeleff supplies a striking illustration of the doctrine of heredity. He is a soldier born of soldiers. Not only is his father a general of distinguished ability, but his grandfather rose by sheer force of fighting capacity from the ranks to first rank as a general in the Caucasus. From his youth upward Michael Dimitrievith has been a man of war. When only eighteen he took so energetic a part in some disturbances at the university that his attendance at that seat of learning was summarily dispensed with, but not before he had acquired a mastery of several languages and an omnivorous appetite for reading. There are few better-read men in Europe than the general who made himself the idol of the Russian army before he was three-and-thirty. Wherever he went he carried his books with him, and read, for instance, the account of the massacre of Cabul in 1842 when sitting in his garden at Bokhara, not knowing but that the next day he might have to share the fate of Elphinstone. How he has found time to read amid the exciting life he has led is a mystery which Lieutenant Greene does not profess to solve. After his dismissal from the university he was sent with a regiment of the Guards to assist in suppressing the Polish insurrection. That was in 1863, when he was eighteen. Scobeleff returned with his regiment to St. Petersburg, but soon sickened of the sybaritism which is in vogue with guardsmen elsewhere than in London. He could not stand the idle life of the "fine gentlemen of the Guard," and he left their society for the Staff College about the time the Prussians were winning the battle of Sadowa. After two years' diligent study he was sent off with a captain's commission to the Caucasus—where his grandfather had gained his laurels—the year before the Franco-Prussian war broke out. He was then a youngster of four-and-twenty. The first two or three years were passed in guerrilla war in the mountains—a service useful but uneventful. In 1873, when his upward career may properly be said to begin, he was transferred to Turkestan, and took part in the famous expedition to Khiva as lieutenant-colonel of a Cossack regiment. He displayed such daring and enterprise that when Khiva was captured he was despatched with a couple of nomads to explore the desert region through which the Krasnovodsk column was to have advanced on the robber khanate of the steppes, but from which it had recoiled in dismay, after half its members had died of want of water. Scobeleff, having discharged his difficult mission with brilliant success, was decorated, promoted to a colonelcy, and attached to General Kaufmann's staff. In 1875 he gained his Major-generalship, in the first expedition against Khokand, and in 1876 he conquered that province at the head of 4,000 men, and was made governor of the tract of 30,000 square miles which he had added to the Russian Empire. As soon as the natives were defeated, he waged such vigorous war on peculating contractors that they accused him of defalcations, and got him reported to the Emperor as being a million roubles short in his accounts. Scobeleff posted off to the capital, demanded an inquiry, displayed his vouchers, and, after an exhaustive investigation, received a certificate that his accounts were all in order in every particular. No sooner had this been settled than the Russo-Turkish war broke out, and Scobeleff marched off to Bulgaria without a command.

The story of his exploits in the Bulgarian campaign includes all that was most exciting in the war which brought the Russian army within sight of the minarets of Stamboul. From the day when "to show the stuff he was made of," he swam his horse across the Danube while General Dragomiroff was forcing the passage at Simnitza, to the time when he could with difficulty be restrained from marching into Constantinople as soon as the British fleet entered the Sen of Marmora, he was the most prominent actor in the drama. He became the legendary hero of the campaign, and in the minds of the common people he almost monopolized its glories. He was always in the forefront of the hottest battle : four horses were shot under him in ten days, but he was only wounded once, and after being in constant expectation of death for months he returned home safe and sound. His white uniform was to his soldiers as the white plume of Henri Quatre at the battle of Ivry. "I have heard the soldiers speak of him," says Lieutenant Greene, "as a general under whom they would rather fight and die than fight and live under another." They had often to die—sometimes 50 per cent. of his command perished ; but he spared no exertion to minister to their wants and to supply their needs. His division was the best fed and best clothed, and best armed in the army. He was always with them in the most exposed positions in the fight, sleeping with them in the trenches and looking after all their necessities in the camp. In short, says Lieutenant Greene, "he succeeded so thoroughly in making himself one with his division that his men responded to his thoughts as readily as the muscles obey the will. I doubt if a more thoroughly ideal relation between a general and his men has existed since the days of Cromwell."

THE POLICE ZOOLUM CASE.

MR. CRAIGIE, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared before Mr. Ryan, on Saturday, and applied, on behalf of his managing clerk, Mr. Pandoorung Raghoba, for a summons against Wittoo Babajee, police sepoy No. 870A, charging him with perjury. Mr. Craigie handed to the magistrate a written sanction as required by law from Mr. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, before whom the police sepoy is alleged to have perjured himself.

The magistrate.—Do you lay an information in this case?

Mr. Craigie.—This is the information.

The magistrate, after reading the information, said that Mr. Craigie appeared to think, as seemed from a report in Friday's papers, that he (the magistrate) would be biassed if he were to take up any case with reference to the charge. The magistrate felt it his duty to observe that on Mr. Craigie's application to him for a summons against the policeman, who was charged with assault, he had pointed out that on his view of the definition of the offence in the I. P. Code, the allegation of facts made by Mr. Craigie did not entitle him to charge the man with assault ; and that if he had exceeded his authority and acted illegally, he could make his complaint before the Commissioner of Police, who was empowered by law to punish a subordinate, or to proceed by an action for damages in a civil suit. But as a different view of the law might be taken by other magistrates, and as the affair had arisen out of a search warrant issued by him, he left Mr. Craigie free to apply to the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, instead of obliging him to adopt the expensive process of applying to the High Court. The magistrate had then further stated that the Commissioner of Police was instituting inquiries regarding the whole transaction, and that he himself had called for explanation as to the apparent delay in the execution of his warrant. The result of the Commissioner's inquiries was that an application was made to him preferring not only a counter-charge of assault, but also a charge of obstructing and resisting the police in the execution of their duty. In granting the summonses in respect of the counter-charges, the magistrate had no intention of trying the issue himself, and, as a matter of fact, he had requested the Chief Presidency Magistrate to take up the case before he (Mr. Ryan) came to know that Mr. Craigie's application for a summons against the sepoy had been granted. The Commissioner of Police was within his right in claiming that his subordinate should be heard, and, looking at the paramount duty of the law, which was to protect life and property, and at the responsibilities which were laid on the police, they would always receive legitimate support from this court. Under the circumstances, the magistrate referred Mr. Craigie to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, who, he said, would decide the case according to his view of the law in this matter.

Mr. Craigie.—Do I understand your Worship to say that you refuse to grant me the summons?

The magistrate.—No, I do not refuse to grant the summons, but as you appear to have stated—if I were to believe the report of the *Times of India*—that I am biassed, it would certainly be advisable, in the interest of yourself and your client, to apply to another court which is free from any possibility of being biassed in the inquiry.

Mr. Craigie.—I did not say anything which imputed a bias on your Worship's part, but what I did say was that when I at first applied for a summons, the reason given by your Worship for the refusal of the summons was that as the matter arose out of the execution of a search warrant which had been issued by your Worship, you would not grant me a summons. What I complained of was that a summons was subsequently granted to the police in the same matter.

The magistrate.—But there was no intention on my part to try the issue. The Presidency Magistrates' Act gives me the widest power. It is one matter to issue a summons and another to try it.

Mr. Craigie.—And what I complained of was that my summons was not issued.

The magistrate.—I distinctly told you that you had a remedy in a civil court, and also that the Commissioner of Police was making inquiries into the matter.

Mr. Craigie.—When I applied to transfer the case in the Chief Magistrate's Court, your Worship informed me that the Commissioner of Police had insisted on the summons being issued.

The magistrate.—On the statement of facts placed before me.

Mr. Craigie said he did not mean to dispute for one instant that his Worship had been informed that such was the case. But what he did say was that the summons had been refused to him for a specific reason which also existed when the summons was subsequently granted to the police. It was not a matter of bias beyond the bias indicated by that particular proceeding. If his summons had been granted, he had not the slightest doubt in his mind that his Worship would have tried the case in an impartial manner. He had said then, and he did say again, that it was not fair to have refused to grant him the summons on the ground that a search warrant had been issued by his Worship, and then to have granted the summons to the police, because it was supposed that the Commissioner of Police had insisted on it.

The magistrate.—I told you that civil courts afforded relief in matters where the police had exceeded their powers.

Mr. Craigie.—I am perfectly aware of the remedy ; but I maintain that I have also a remedy in this court, which is proved by the fact that the Chief Presidency Magistrate granted the summons, and has fined the sepoy for the assault committed by him on my clerk.

The magistrate.—I left you free to apply to the Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Craigie.—It is perfectly correct ; I at once went to his Court.

The magistrate.—I was not aware that he had granted your application.

Mr. Craigie.—Your Worship must have been aware of the fact when I applied to your Worship to transfer the case to Mr. Webb's court.

The magistrate said he had applied to the Chief Magistrate a day before Mr. Craigie made his application.

Mr. Craigie.—I am perfectly prepared to have this matter tried by your Worship. I am perfectly confident of your Worship's impartiality as regards cases tried by your Worship in this court. But I reserve my right of expressing my opinion that the procedure in this particular case towards me was not a fair one. I have not the slightest doubt that your Worship adopted the course which you thought proper at the time ; but I must say it was unfair towards me.

The magistrate.—You are strongly interested in this case, Mr. Craigie, and naturally you have your feeling in the matter.

Mr. Craigie.—I will not make any observation in reply to that. I do not desire to discuss the matter further. What do I understand to be the result of my application?

The magistrate.—Until the original evidence, or rather the exact words of the original statement upon which you base the charge of perjury accompanied the information, I would not issue a summons.

Mr. Craigie.—I shall prove the statement by putting Mr. Pandurung in the box. I shall myself prove the perjury, as also the interpreter of Mr. Webb's court, who interpreted the statements of the police sepoy.

The magistrate.—I must have the exact words spoken by the accused to the Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Craigie.—Does your Worship, then, ask me to produce the magistrate's notes?

The magistrate.—I want a copy of the words.

Mr. Craigie.—Then, on producing it, your Worship will grant a summons?

The magistrate.—If I find that they amount to perjury.

Mr. Craigie.—I respectfully submit that the mere production of the notes would be of no avail unless the Chief Magistrate went into the witness-box, which as of course I cannot ask him to do, the notes could not be put in evidence. It would be enough if the complainant swore that the police sepoy made in his presence the statement which is laid down in the sworn information. The notes of the Chief Magistrate are not admissible as evidence.

The magistrate.—No, I must have the exact words sworn to and stated by the sepoy while he was examined as a witness.

Mr. Craigie.—As your Worship pleases. I shall apply for a copy of the notes, if your Worship requires it, though I submit they are not evidence.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 8th :—Punjaub (s), Kurrachee ; Cotherstone (s), Port Said. Yesterday :—Ellora (s), Moulmein ; Lucinda (s), Cardiff ; Sultana (s), Port Said ; Shannon (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 8th : Bedouin (s), Mauritius ; Standard (s), Antwerp ; Empress (s), Dunkirk ; Helios (s), Trieste ; Byculla (s), Rangoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Venetia and the s. s. Standard left the dock on Saturday.

CRICKET.—We see the annual cricket match, Bombay *versus* Poona, has been fixed to be played at Poona on the 17th, 18th, and 19th August.

ASSAULTING AN EDITOR.—The Editor of *A Cruz*, the Goa journal recently suspended by the Archbishop of Goa, has been attacked and beaten in his own house by an inspector of the Goa Railway, for publishing a paragraph about the damage caused to the railway works by the late rains. The Rev. Editor has reported the matter to the Governor-General, who has promised him protection, and has directed the judicial authorities to take prompt measures to give satisfaction for the insult.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Winning numbers for the month of June, 1882. Prizes of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month :—

3 ans.	2 ans.	1½ an.	1 an.	¾ an.	½ an.
001976	007901	043301 019100	041438 084001 090101 234502 269115 290616	047619 048901 075322	007419 031267

THE ALLEGED ROBBERY AT DHOBIE TALAO.—Mr. Superintendent Brewin has reported to the Commissioner that on searching inquiries being made, it has been found that there is not the slightest truth in the complaint made by one Byramjee, of his having been robbed on Thursday night last. It appears that the amount of Rs. 80 alleged to have been taken away by the thieves, belonged to Byramjee's employer, and the former having appropriated it to his own use, set up the story of midnight robbery. It is understood that the Parsee will be placed before a magistrate.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Luximon Ellapa, aged twenty-five years, who died from the effects of injuries he sustained on the 26th ultimo, while working at an old building which was being pulled down at Musjid-bunder. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another inquest was held on the same day by the Coroner, at the Sonapore Hindu burning-ground, on the body of Warsen Rowjee, a labourer, aged twenty-five years, who was fatally injured by a bag of linseed accidentally falling upon him while he was at work in a grain godown belonging to Ralli Brothers at Musjid-bunder. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FURIOUS RIDING.—Pheroze Moobaruck was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of riding a horse at Trimbuck Parsharam-street, on the day previous, in a rash and negligent manner, to the injury of Narayen Mulloo. He was fined Rs. 15. Rs. 5 of the fine, if recovered, were ordered to be paid to the injured man.

ASSAULT.—Goolam Bhacur was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Mahomed Hoosein. The defendant about five days ago was fined Rs. 5 at the Fort Police Court for a similar assault on the complainant. He was fined Rs. 15, or in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

STREET NUISANCE.—Camoo Anthoo, a groom, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of committing a nuisance by throwing a quantity of stable refuse on the De Lisle-road. He was fined Rs. 5.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in June was 4,225, the daily average being 140. New admissions 870.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY AT KHETWADY.—The total number of patients treated in the dispensary during the last month was 4,761. This gives a daily average attendance of 158·7. The number newly admitted during the month was 995. Of the entire number 827 were Parsees, 2,164 Hindus, 1,396 Musulmans, 83 Christians, and 291 low castes. As to sexes there were 1,875 males, 1,091 females, and 1,795 children. The prevailing diseases were fevers (of various types), affections of stomach and bowels and lungs and air passages.

ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES.—By the mail-steamer on Monday last, the following missionaries arrived : Rev. Mr. Grieve of the Free Church Mission, Bombay, returned from a brief furlough ; Rev. Mr. Earnsberger of the S. I. Conference of the M. E. Church ; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Harding of the American Marathi Mission, Sholapore, returned. Also Miss Hume, Miss Harding and Miss Fairbank to engage in mission work in Ahmednuggur. The *Dnyanodaya* says that, including these, no less than fourteen children of old missionaries have returned to India to labour in connection with the American Marathi Mission.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE PARSEES IN PERSIA.

SOME time ago a number of Mahomedan fanatics at Yezd attempted to carry off a Zoroastrian youth with a view to force him to adopt the Mahomedan faith. On a representation, however, being made the Governor of Yezd, Ibrahim Khalil Khan, interfered, and sent the boy back to his parents. This coming to the knowledge of the Society in Bombay for the Amelioration of the Condition of poor Zoroastrians in Persia, a letter of thanks was sent to the Governor, whose reply was received last week. In the letter the Governor assures his "friends" in Bombay that the fanatics who tried to create the disturbance have been severely punished, and that in future he would take the Zoroastrians in Yezd under his own special protection. His Excellency further states that the Shah of Persia is very anxious to keep the original Zoroastrians in his territory and to prevent their emigration by kind and equitable treatment.

DANGEROUS NEGLIGENCE.

AT the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, Mahomed Kaloo, an engine-driver in the employ of the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, was charged before Mr. Ryan with endangering human life, by doing a rash and negligent act in respect of the engine of the company at Mody Bay.

Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Morojee Cassinath, pleader, for the accused.

Mr. Isaac Martin Murphy, the chief engineer of the company, said that the engine which worked the electric lamps at the Prince's Dock was at Mody Bay. The accused had orders to have the engine ready every day at 7 p. m. for starting. Before he started the engine he was to give notice by whistling three times, and even then he was not to start until he had received word from the engine-room that it was all right. On the evening of the 4th instant, at about half-past six o'clock, witness was in the machine-room at Mody Bay, when he suddenly heard the engine begin to work, without whistling in the first instance. He jumped over the ledge of the window into the engine-room, which was adjoining the machine-room. He saw the accused being pulled away by the Serang Rahimoodeen, from the starting valve of the engine. The accused had held the lever of the valve, and was violently drunk at the time. On witness asking the accused why he had started the engine in that manner, he turned round and abused him in the most shocking manner and attempted to strike him with his fist. The police were sent for, and the prisoner was removed. If at the time the engine was started any one had been on the engine cleaning it, he would have been, veryp robably, killed. It was fortunate that by accident the wires had not been connected with the machine, or the men working at the lamps on ladders would have received the shock of the whole of the current from the machine, and would have been knocked down, to the danger of their lives.

Mr. John Elmore, chief electrician of the company, said that on the evening of the day in question the wires had not been connected with the dynamo-electric machine, as it happened that there were certain alterations to be made then to one of the lamps at Mody Bay. If the wires had been connected, the men working at the lamps would probably have been killed. When he went into the engine-room, he found the accused dead drunk.

Rahimoodeen Mahomed Esa, fireman serang of the company, deposed to the accused having been a little drunk on the day in question. He also said that the accused started the engine without whistling, and then stopped it at once.

Shaik Ali, a fireman, said he did not think the accused was intoxicated. He heard the engine started while he was out for the purpose of fetching some oil.

Mr. Superintendent Crumy said that when the accused was brought to him he appeared to be so very drunk that he was unable to answer questions.

Mr. Morojee having addressed the court on behalf of the defence,

The magistrate remarked that in a city like Bombay, where there were so many dangerous machines working, it was to be expected that those who were entrusted with them should use every care and precaution, lest they might endanger human life. The magistrate convicted the prisoner of the charge against him, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S APPEAL AGAINST ASSESSMENT.

AT the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, the appeal of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company against the Municipality of Bombay for the assessment of their properties came on for further hearing before Mr. Webb.

Mr. Winter, of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared on behalf of the appellants ; and Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the Municipality.

The magistrate said that he had carefully considered the notices served by the Municipality on the appellants, and they were such as to bar the right to appeal against the assessments levied by the Municipality. The sections of the Municipal Act were clear on the point, and he would therefore dismiss the appeal.

Mr. Winter argued that the letter of the 8th June written by Mr. Hutchinson to the railway company, ought to be considered as final notice. If it was not so, where was the necessity of writing the letter informing the company about the rates? When Mr. O'Connell, the auditor of the company, saw Mr. Hutchinson on the 18th June, the latter informed him (Mr. O'Connell) that that was the last day when an appeal in the case could be filed. Mr. Winter asked the magistrate to postpone his decision to enable him to put Mr. Hutchinson in the witness-box to show that up to that date the Municipality were in correspondence with the company, and that the subject was not finally decided.

The magistrate said that he could not take cognisance of anything said or done after the time allowed by law had elapsed.

Mr. Crawford contended that Mr. Hutchinson's evidence would not affect the question at issue.

The magistrate said the Act was quite clear on the point, and the appeal must therefore be dismissed.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

NOTICE.—Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed by the Liquidators of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, in liquidation, to sell by Public Auction on the premises, WITHOUT RESERVE, the following lots :—

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th July 1882, at 4 p.m.

LOT E.—Containing about 21,000 square yards, together with trees standing thereon.

LOT F.—Containing about 24,000 square yards, with trees standing thereon.

LOT G.—Containing about 24,000 square yards, with trees standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Liquidators, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF 150 TIN CANS OF GHEE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th day of July, 1882, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chinch Bunder, at the Jatha of Sett Dewjee Maddanjee, by his order, and on account and risk of the first purchasers, Dewraz Custoor and Jaitha Chutturbhoz, the following :—

150 tin cans of ghee.

Under the orders of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the following articles will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Executive Engineer's Store-yard, Moat Well Chowkey, on the Cruikshank-road, Esplanade.

A lot of railway iron chairs.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th July, 1882.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., at Colaba near the Tramway Company's stables, in the goods shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 cases white shirtings.
5 ,, colored prints.
6 bales grey shirtings.
1 case bedford cords.
1 case parian figures.

On account of Abdoolcadur Abdoolhusun, by order of Messrs. J. C. Bushby & Co.—

Y & Co.—9 tiers white paint (zinc).

AUCTION SALE OF THE MACHINERY AND PLANT, &c., OF THE BOMBAY BLEACHING, DYEING, AND PRINTING CO., LD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Liquidator of the Bombay Bleaching, Dyeing, and Printing Co., Ld. (in liquidation), to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises at Parell, Elphinstone-road, near the G. I. P. Railway Parell Station, the following machinery, plant, &c., belonging to the Company, viz :—

A complete set of bleaching and dyeing machinery in working order, consisting of boiling keir, washing, squeezing, drying, starching, damping, calendaring, folding, sewing, buldyeing, and yarn washing machines, bundling press, hydro extractor and shafting with brackets and pulleys, engine, boiler and chimney, steam and water pipes, iron tanks, solution boxes, lorries, and other implements, tools, &c., &c.

Also a quantity of bleaching and dyeing chemicals, such as bleaching powder, caustic soda, fine starch, soda and soda ash, brown lead, litharge, bychrome and sundry chemicals.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The property will be on view from the 8th instant to the date of sale from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th July, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 ,, T. red dresses.
29 bags cardamoms.
8 ,, nuxvomica.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. A. E. Moses, comprising chest-of-drawers, round, writing, and washing tables, easy and arm chairs, crockery, wearing apparels and sundry.

The effects of the late A. DeSilva, consisting of wearing apparels and sundry.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Allibhoy.

MM&C 2420 1 case white glazed pot paper ex Memfi.
2430 1 do. do. do.
2423 } 2425-27 } 4 do. do. do.
3190 1 bale buff packing paper ex Hungaria.
3193 1 do. do. do.
3199-200 2 do. do. do.

On account and at the risk of Allibhoy Caderbhoy.

AC 2602 1 bale unglazed white printing paper, ex Cathay.
MM&C 1302 1 do. do. do. ex Tebe.
[illegible] 1 do. do. do. ex Tebe.
[illegible] 1 case [illegible] blank port paper, [illegible]

[illegible]

dass—
1,307 pieces [illegible]
At Kassara Bunder.
On account and at the risk [illegible]
31 first and second class teak squares.
To close consignment, ex "Chilka."
About 55 second-class teak squares.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, Victoria-road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower-vasses, pictures, &c., the property of Dr. J. VITTERS.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF BAND INSTRUMENTS.

On MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms—The band instruments of the 18th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, comprising circular bass euphornium, bass trombone, tenor trombone, tenor cor, saxehorn, trumpet, bass and side drums, clarionets, piccolo, triangle, cymbals, flute, fifes, military metronome with bell (quite new), &c.

These instruments are from Boosey and Co. They will be on view on after Wednesday, the 12th inst.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 14, Meadow-street, Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Mr. Ebram Hassum retiring from business, consisting of gold and silver jewellery, silver and platedware, cutlery, hosiery, bed and table linen, blankets, flannels, air tight boxes, portmanteaux, overland trunks, wearing apparel, waterproof clothings, brushes, stationery, shop furniture, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th July, 1882.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in packets, labelled :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afteroon use.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS ROM ALL PARTS

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam Surrey, S., 4th March 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours
"THOMAS WATTS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietors,
INCOLN, ENGLAND.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ....Dollars 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed : Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz. :—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£170,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address. It is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... ,, 3 4 ,, ,, 7 doz.

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	,, 35 0	..
Jules Camuset's Champagne	,, 40 0	...
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	60 0
MOSELLE.		
Brauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	
Josephshoefer (do.)	,, 21 0	
Sparkling Moselle	,, 32 0	
STILL HOCKS, From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Deidesheimer	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 20 0
Geisenheimer	,, 18 0	,, ..
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Hochheimer	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Rudesheimer	,, ...	,, 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	—
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Latour blanche	Rs. 30 0	
Monforte, Italian wine	,, 26 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	..
Les Canons	,, 17 0	Rs. 19
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	[illegible]	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU, MEDOC.		
[illegible]	Rs. 13 0	
[illegible]	16 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	

[illegible]

Kummel [illegible] liqueur) ......
Do. do. [illegible]
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. [illegible]
Real Italian Olive Oil, large bottles.. ,, [illegible]
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins.) .... ,, 5 0 to [illegible]

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1882.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NEW CABINET PHOTOS.

OF ENGLISH BEAUTIES.

One rupee eight annas each or fifteen rupees per dozen.

Mrs. Langtry.
Miss M. Rooke.
Miss Edith Blande.
Mdme. Valleria.
Miss Randolph.
Miss Kate Santley.
Miss Kate Lawler.
Miss Fanny Robina.
Miss Ada Cavendish.
Miss Violet Cameron.
Miss Florence St. John.
Ada Wilson.
Miss E. Farren.
Miss Leonora Braham.
Miss Julia Gwynne.
Miss Litton.
Miss Jamieson.
Miss Connie Gilchrist.
Miss Vivian.
Miss Percival.
Mdme. Adelina Patti.
Miss Rosa Leo.
The Countess of Lonsdale.
Miss Laurie Trevor.
Lady Garvagh.
Marion Hood.
Miss Ellen Terry.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' • VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 8, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to notify the renewal of their stock of the celebrated CAMPAIGN WATCHES, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are :—

German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch	...Rs. 25
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, extra strong	... ,, 30
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled	... ,, 35
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled and finest finish	... ,, 40

These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row.

POONA, 1, East Street.

THORPE AND CO.,

FELT HATS

FOR EVENING WEAR.

A SPECIAL SHIPMENT of the Newest and most approved shapes, made specially to stand the Climate and WARRANTED not to CHANGE COLOUR.

	Rs.	as.
Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	8	8
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	8	8
Black Stiff Square, high crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen ...	8	8
Black Soft Felt, Round Crown, cannot possibly get out of shape ...	8	8
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	8	8
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	8	8
Drab Soft Felt, Wire Brims, Superior Quality	8	8
Fawn Stiff Felt, Round Crown	8	8

A large stock of Hawkes Regulation Helmets, Elwoods Helmets in great variety, Tweed Hats, Caps, Boys' Felt Hats, Ladies' Felt Hats and Helmets.

THORPE AND CO.,

HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

WATERPROOFS,

SPECIAL IMPROVED MANUFACTURE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co. announce the arrival of their Waterproof Clothing for the Monsoon 1882. The term "FACED" signifies an [illegible] India Rubber round the skirt and wrists to prevent the water [illegible] the inside. In heavy rain this improvement will be [illegible]

[illegible]ed Coats, Thin, Cool, Durable, and Light in Weight.

[illegible]s.	50 inches.	52 inches.	54 inches.	56 inches.	58 inches.
[illegible]8.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 11.	Rs. 11-8.	Rs. 12.	Rs. 12-8.

[illegible]n Coloured Coats for very Hard Wear, FACED.

[illegible]ches.	50 inches.	52 inches.	54 inches.	56 inches.	58 inches.
[illegible] 16.	Rs. 16-8.	Rs. 17.	Rs. 17-8.	Rs. 18.	Rs. 18-8.

[illegible]oloured Cashmere Coats, strongly recommended, FACED.

[illegible]	50 inches.	52 inches.	54 inches.	56 inches.	58 inches.
[illegible]	Rs. 24.	Rs. 25.	Rs. 26.	Rs. 27.	Rs. 28.

[illegible]Regulation Military Cloaks, Double Cashmere, FACED.

[illegible]es.	50 inches.	52 inches.	54 inches.	56 inches.	58 inches.
[illegible]5.	Rs. 36.	Rs. 37.	Rs. 38.	Rs. 39.	Rs. 40.

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

Waterproof Ground Sheets with Brass Eyelets.

56 inches by 90 inches.	56 inches by 85 inches.
Rs. 20.	Rs. 18 each.

Waterproof Leggings, Storm Caps, Swimming Belts, Air Cushions, India Rubbe Baths and Basins, Waterproof Sheeting, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 4-8 per yard, Gig Aprons Rs. 10-8 each, Waterproof Rugs with Air Pillow let in, Goloshes, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

HAMILTON & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS TO

H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

FOR PRESENTATION.

CLOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK.

In plain case, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance, striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position. Each clock is fitted in stout morocco case, with glass front and strap for the hand, so that it may be carried by a Sepoy when on the march.

PRICES IN RICHLY GILT CASES.

The Clock, striking	Rs. 85, 90, and 98.
The Time-Piece, not striking	Rs. 55, 68, 72, and 88.

IN LACQUERED CASES.

The Clock, striking	Rs. 65, and 95.
The Time-Piece	Rs. 44, 50, and 85.

WE HAVE IN STOCK A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS

to select from, in plain cases, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance, striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position, and with or without repeating movement, fitted in strong outer morocco leather case.

With Repeating Movement,	striking	on Gong	Rs. 188 and 195
Ditto	Ditto	on Bell	Rs. 125 and 200
Ditto	Ditto	on Bell with Alarum...	Rs. 220

CARRIAGE TIME-PIECES,

AS ABOVE,
PRICED Rs.70, 95, 110, & 115.

THE NEW NICKEL CARRIAGE TIME-PIECE.

The case manufactured of highly polished nickel, fitted in strong morocco box for travelling, strong 8-day movement, dial 3½ in diameter.

PRICE Rs. 110.

23rd June, 1882.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

MILITARY RISKS.

IT is an advantage to MILITARY MEN to effect Assurances in time of Peace, as the small Military Extra covers the Risk of War in any part of the Globe. Should Officers delay effecting Assurances until time of War, they are then liable to pay a heavy War Extra.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Life Office, 14, Rampart-row, Bombay, June, 1882

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

" UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. a.	
Silks Black	...from	2 4	per yard.
Ditto Colored	... ,,	2 11	,,
Satins all shades ...	... ,,	1 9	,,
Velvets	... ,,	2 0	,,
Velveteens colored ...	... ,,	1 8	,,
Ditto Black... ...	... ,,	1 8	,,
Sateens all Shades ...	... ,,	0 8	,,
Grenadines	... ,,	0 5	,,
Alpacas	... ,,	0 6	,,
Serges Blue	... ,,	1 2	,,
Muslins white and fancy,	... ,,	0 4½	,,
Lawns	.. ,,	0 2½	,,
Merinos all Shades ...	... ,,	1 6	,,
,, Black ...	... ,,	0 13½	,,
Pompadours, fast colours	... ,,	0 5	,,
Batistes all shades ...	... ,,	0 6	,,
Nets all colors	... ,,	0 6	,,
Frillings	... ,,	0 1¼	,,
Cash's Frillings all widths	...		
Fringes Black Silk ...	... ,,	0 14	,,

		Rs. a.	
Dresses Ready made ...	..from	3 8	each.
Ditto Ball	... ,,	9 0	,,
Underlinen in Great Varieties.			
Flowers Ditto ..			
Feathers Ditto ...			
Fans Ditto ...			
Ribbons in all shades and widths			
Handkerchiefs... ...	...from	1	dozen.
Gloves Kid white and colored...	,,	1 4	per pair.
,, ,, Black and colored	,,	1 8	,,
,, Silk Black ...	,,	0 15	,,
,, ,, Colored 2 Buttons....	,,	1 6	,,
,, ,, ,, 3 Buttons....	,,	1 12	,,
Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for....	,,	0 8	,,
Linen Collars all shapes	...from	2 12	dozen.
Linen Cuffs	... ,,	4 2	,,
Hats and Bonnets Trimmed ...	,,	5 8	each.
Ditto untrimmed ...	... ,,	0 12	,,
Hats Riding	... ,,	5 12	each.
Hoisery in all qualities and prices.			

And other requisites too numerous to mention.

PATTERNS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

N. B.—Compare our qualities and Prices and you will see that the only Establishment where you can procure all requisities at Europe Prices is the

POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST-STREET, POONA.
(now open.)

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

COFFEE AND CINCHONA ESTATE TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

CUSROO ESTATE.

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

EXTENT about 100 acres, of which 65 acres Coffee in full bearing. 42,000 Cinchona trees more than half over 6 years old and ready for immediate cropping. The estate is situated in the Yellamulla Deshom of the Nembalakada Amshom, S. E. Wynaad, in the immediate vicinity of the Yellamulla, Piria Shola and Ouchterlony Valley Estates, undoubtedly the best district in Southern India. There is an excellent pucka Bungalow, and the entire property, from its situation, manageable size, and other advantages, offers an unusually favourable opportunity for investment. Apply to

ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.

NOTICE.

SURGEON-GENERAL ALEXANDER WRIGHT (deceased), PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the estate of the said ALEXANDER WRIGHT, retired Surgeon-General, late of Bombay, East Indies, and afterwards residing at Hollycot Lasswade, in the County of Midlothian in Scotland, deceased, who died at Hollycot, aforesaid, on the 22nd day of November, 1881, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits (with the extract, last Will and Testament, and the Testament Testamenteer annexed) were granted on the 30th day of June, 1882, applicable to the Bombay Presidency, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, Esquire, sole proprietor of the firm of Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Limited, until MARGARET OSWALD WRIGHT, widow, the relict and sole Executrix of the said deceased, should obtain Probate granted to her, are required within one month from the date hereof to send to the said Administrator at his office in Church Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Margaret Oswald Wright, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 3rd day of July, 1882.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICE

WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(*a*) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;

(*b*) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;

(*c*) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;

(*d*) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

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G. D. BURGESS,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
British Burmah.

The 6th April, 1882

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 10, 1882.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—July 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Latham.)

THE KOLHAPORE DEFAMATION CASES.

The trial of Waman Govind Ranade, editor of the *Dnyan Prakash*, who was charged with having defamed Rao Bahadoor Mahadew Wassodew Barve, State Karbaree of Kolhapore, commenced to-day before his Lordship and a special jury consisting of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. James Thorburn, E. J. Reid, J. Greenwood, R. S. Campbell, Dinanath R. Khote, F. W. Stevens, J. S. Maidment, W. A. Baker, and H. W. Jones.

The following jurors were challenged by counsel for the prosecution:—Messrs. H. E. Clark, A. F. Moos, Ramchunder Hemraj, James Dixon, and N. R. Ranina.

The accused challenged a special juror named Mr. Ghellabhoy Haridas.

Mr. Purshotum Oodhewjee, was excused from service on the jury, on the ground of a medical certificate which he submitted to the court.

Mr. Jehangier B. Murzban was also not called upon to serve on the special jury, he being summoned as a witness in the case.

Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the prosecution. The accused was undefended.

Mr. Inverarity's opening statement on behalf of the prosecution was in the main similar to that of Mr. Lang in the first of these defamation cases. He said that this was the second of what were known as the Kolhapore Defamation Cases. The accused, who was a pleader in Kolhapore, was charged with having about the 5th January last defamed Mr. Barve by publishing certain false imputations against him in an article in the *Dnyan Prakash*. He was also charged with having, about the 16th December, 1881, defamed Mr. Barve by stating that he had conspired against the Maharajah that the Maharajah's insanity was in consequence of such conspiracy, and that the proofs of this conspiracy were in the hands of Nana Bhide. These imputations were published in a telegram sent to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. The accused had also a part in the petition sent to the Government of Bombay, stating that a private correspondence between Mr. Barve and Rambhau Anyaparkar had been secured, which would go to prove the charges against the State Karbaree. Mr. Inverarity observed that the accused and Nana Bhide were both the agents of Radhabai, who had entered into a design to ruin Mr. Barve, if they could. The petition and telegram were in the handwriting of the accused, and were signed by Nana Bhide and Keshaw Narayen Bakhle, the latter appearing to be much under the influence of Nana Bhide. If the charges against Mr. Barve were true, then, of course, the accused was perfectly justified in writing what he did, and was entitled to be acquitted. If untrue, the jury would have to see whether they had been made in good faith, that is, "with due care and attention." In this connection, it must be borne in mind that in the petition it was stated that the charges made against Mr. Barve on the strength of the three letters alleged by the accused to be written by the State Karbaree were the result of careful inquiries made by Nana Bhide. Mr. Inverarity did not think the evidence would be forthcoming as to how the accused came by those letters, it being perfectly clear that they were forged. The case for the prosecution was that the letters had been forged by the accused and Nana Bhide, who were, at least, cognisant that the letters had been forged for the purpose of ruining Mr. Barve. One of the reasons for stating that the letters were not genuine was that the names "Cox" and "Green" were misspelt. It was extremely improbable that Mr. Barve should write in Marathi "Cock" for "Cox" and "Gree" for "Green," and there was evidence that the words had been so misspelt by Nana Bhide. Having forged the letters they showed them to those who knew Mr. Barve's handwriting; and they having pronounced the letters, after a superficial examination perhaps, to be in the prosecutor's handwriting, the accused imagined that they would pass muster in a court of law.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Mr. Govind Withul Kirkare, Government Reporter of the Native Press, deposed to having received, as such reporter, issues of the *Dnyan Prakash*, among them being the numbers containing articles against Mr. Barve, which the witness produced. He also produced letters purporting to be signed by the accused as proprietor of the *Dnyan Prakash*, as well as a bill and receipt on account of subscription for the newspaper for the year 1882.

Nantamram Nathoshankur, librarian of the Bhooleshwar Library, said that he received copies of the *Dnyan Prakash* in Bombay for the library.

Mr. Frank Spencer, Superintendent of the Political Department of the Secretariat, was next called. His evidence was similar to that already given in the first of the Kolhapore Defamation Cases.

Mr. G. H. R. Hart, Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, was examined as to the receipt of the telegram and petitions sent to the Government by the accused.

After Mr. Barve had given evidence in his behalf he was cross-examined by the accused. He said that having seen the handwriting of the accused on other documents, he could say that the telegram and the petition were in his (the accused's) handwriting. The forged letters were in purple ink, whereas he never used that ink.

Q.—You say you do not write in purple ink—have you taken a religious vow not to do so?

A.—Nothing of the kind. I would write with purple ink, if black ink were not forthcoming. The late Maharajah left two widows behind him. There was no jealousy between them. I went to Radhabai's house in September last accompanied by Major Reeves. We went to her because she had written to Major Reeves asking for an interview.

Q.—Did Radhabai send for you or Major Reeves?

A.—She sent for Major Reeves.

Q.—Is it not the fact that you accompanied Major Reeves of your own accord?

A.—No; Major Reeves wished me to accompany him. Radhabai wanted to speak to Major Reeves about the Maharajah's health. She named one or two servants whom she requested Major Reeves to remove from attendance on the Maharajah.

Q.—Are you on good terms with Radhabai?

A.—I think she has entertained a grudge against me ever since I declined to allow her to live with the Maharajah, because the doctors did not allow it. The name of one of the servants whom Radhabai wished to be dismissed was Luxmon Jemadar. I forget the name of the other. Luxmon was not with the Maharajah at the time. Nana Bhide was present at the interview with Radhabai.

Q.—Were any letters written by the Maharajah to Dinkerrao and Radhabai read at the time?

A.—Yes, the letters of the Maharajah to Dinkerrao were read. I cannot say for certain if I can recognise the handwriting of the Maharajah.

Witness was here shown eleven letters and asked whether or not they were in the Maharajah's handwriting. Mr. Barve was inclined to believe that they were in his handwriting.

Q.—Did not Radhabai say anything about you at the interview?

A.—No; not a word.

Q.—Did Radhabai say anything about your son who had lately died?

A.—Nothing.

Q.—Was not an attempt made to do away with the present Maharajah and to have another adoption?

Witness.—By whom?

The accused.—By anybody.

A.—No attempt was ever made.

Mr. Barve, being re-examined, said the accused was a pleader of Kolhapore and frequently appeared before him.

Witness had not the slightest doubt that the petitions and the telegram were in the handwriting of the accused.

The cross-examination of the witness was finished at 5 o'clock, when the case was adjourned until Monday. The case will not be proceeded with on Tuesday for the convenience of some of the jurors, it being the day for the departure of the English mail. The case will, therefore, be resumed on Wednesday.

Mr. Inverarity said that the cases against Bhal Gangadhar Tilak and Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, editors of the *Maratha* and *Kesari* newspapers, would not occupy much time. The accused had offered an apology for the acceptance of Mr. Barve.

HIGH COURT.—July 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West.)

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION BY EXECUTORS.

CURSONDAS, *alias* KALLA PURSHOTUM *vs.* VUNDRAVONDAS PURSHOTUMDAS AND OTHERS.

This suit was brought by the plaintiff, residing at Kutch, by his constituted attorney Hurrivulubdas Hurridas, against Vundravondas Purshotumdas, a member of the Municipal Corporation and a Justice of the Peace, Dewa Hurdas, and Toolseydas Itcharam, executors of the will of the late Cullianjee Sewjee, carting agent to the G. I. P. Railway Company, and others, in which the plaintiff charged the executors with having appropriated to their own use portions of the estate, which was of the value of about ten lakhs of rupees, and with applying only a very small portion out of it to religious and charitable purposes, contrary to the provisions of the will. The plaintiff prayed that his rights to the estate of Cullianjee Sewjee may be declared; that the estate may be administered by the court; that it may be declared how far the devises and bequests for religious and charitable purposes are valid and operative; that an account may be taken of the estate, &c. On the case being called on to-day, the plaintiff did not appear. Mr. Farran and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the three defendants who are executors, and Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Telang for another defendant, while two of the defendants appeared in person. His Lordship dismissed the suit, with costs, for want of appearance of the plaintiff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

A SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

JETHA AKHAI AND CO. *vs.* VULLEEBHOY CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSY.

Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, presented to his Lordship in Chambers on Friday last a plaint in this suit, by which the plaintiffs seek to recover Rs. 3,000, the aggregate amount of nine promissory notes executed by the defendant in their favour during the years 1881 and 1882, with interest and costs. His Lordship accepted the plaint as a short cause.

THE LATE CARTING AGENCY [illegible]

RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY MADON [illegible] NUSSERWANJEE SER[illegible]

On the 28th ultimo a summons [illegible] this case calling upon the defenda[illegible]

why the books and documents in his possession relating to the partnership the subject-matter of the suit should not be brought into court and deposited with the Prothonotary, and why the plaintiff should not be allowed an inspection of the same. On Friday last, the summons was argued before his Lordship in chambers, when Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the defendant. After hearing the arguments of counsel, his Lordship ordered that the books relating to the landing, carting, and other business of the partnership should be produced at the office of the defendant's attorneys for the purpose of their being initialed by the plaintiff or his agents; that the plaintiff be at liberty to ascertain the nature and state of each book, and to initial such passages as he might be advised. Costs to be costs in the cause. Counsel certified.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE RAJPUTANA RAILWAY RATES.

The following correspondence has been sent to us for publication:—

Public Works Department (Railway).
Bombay Castle, 8th June, 1882.

To the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,—With reference to correspondence ending with my letter No. 845 of 25th April last, I am directed to forward for information copy of a communication from the Government of India, No. 472 R. T., dated 19th May last, on the subject of through railway rates from Northern India to Bombay *via* Rajputana.—I have, &c.,

H. Doveton, Major, R. E.,
for Joint Secretary to Government.

Simla, May 19, 1882.

To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 374 and 846, dated 24th February and 25th April, 1882, respectively, forwarding copies of correspondence on the subject of through rates from Northern India to Bombay *via* Rajputana.

2. It would appear that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce contend that, in fairness to the mercantile community of Bombay, the through rates from Delhi and Agra *via* Rajputana should not be in excess of the rates from these stations to Calcutta. The question of the division of the special through rates to Bombay between the two railways concerned is also connected with this case.

3. In reply, I am directed to state that after a careful consideration of all the arguments adduced on this somewhat complicated question, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has come to the conclusion that, in fixing the charges for the carriage of the same commodity on different railways, the cost of carriage cannot be neglected, nor can this important element be omitted in arranging the division of through rates between lines working in connection.

4. The principal items which cause the cost of carriage to vary on different lines are the cost of fuel and the gradients worked over. The cost of coal per ton on the three lines concerned was as follows during the first-half of 1881:—

	Rs.
East Indian Railway	4·47
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	17·6
Rajputana Railway	23·88

and the cost of coal consumed per 1,000 ton-miles was—

	Rs.
On the East Indian Railway	·305
,, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Ry. ..	1·116
,, Rajputana-Malwa Railway	2·336

5. As to gradients, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway has the advantage of passing through a very level country, and the East Indian Railway has for the greater part of its length a similar advantage; while the Rajputana line runs through a hilly country, and is consequently heavily weighted with the cost of haulage up steep gradients, which not only enhance the consumption of fuel, but every item of expenditure directly due to the running of trains.

6. From the above facts it appears perfectly clear that the Rajputana line cannot afford to carry at as low a mileage rate as the East Indian Railway; and to keep up the charges on the latter line to an equality with those on the former would be manifestly unjust to the country served by the East Indian. The rates on both lines should be fixed at the lowest limit possible to secure a fair profit on working. This principle must also be considered in dividing through rates over connected lines. To regulate these charges on the basis of an equal mileage division would in the case in question practically overweight them in order to secure a larger proportion of profit for one line than for the other. An equal mileage division is not compatible with the lowest paying charge.

7. As the Government has relegated to Guaranteed Companies the power to vary rates within certain maxima, it only remains to fix the lowest rate which the Rajputana-Malwa Railway can for the present be permitted to charge for the carriage of country produce, such as is comprised under the special class A, leaving the Manager to arrange with the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, the total charge for through traffic.

8. The Government of India, however, understands from the Manager, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, that the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Railway, whilst agreeing to a through rate of 5 annas 5 pies per maund over his line for traffic of this class booked from Agra or Delhi, will not agree to the same rate for similar goods booked to Bombay from any other stations on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway; but insists on a rate of 7 annas per maund as the share of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for such goods, thus making his reduced rate simply a competitive rate for East Indian Railway traffic; and I am to observe, with reference to this point, that if 5 annas 5 pies is a paying rate for the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for goods coming from Agra or Delhi, it must be equally remunerative to that Company for similar goods coming from Ajmere, Nasirabad, or indeed any station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway above Sabarmati; and therefore that, if the Agent was in earnest in lowering his rates for the benefit of the trade of Bombay, he would be prepared to accept the lower rate for this class of traffic when put into the Bombay, Baroda and Central India wagons at Sabarmati without reference to where it comes from. The Government of India has now under consideration proposals from the Manager, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, for an alteration in the minimum rate at present sanctioned, which is 10 annas per maund from Delhi to Sabarmati, or about 1·5 pie per maund per mile; but as it cannot permit differential competitive rates with reference to special stations served by other railways, I am to say that orders on the Manager's proposals will be deferred, pending an assurance from the Government of Bombay that the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, is prepared to grant the same rate over that railway to this traffic from whatever station of the Rajputana-Malway Railway the goods may be booked.

9. Referring to paragraph 4 of your letter No. 374 of the 24th February, I am to observe that the adoption of the metre-gauge for the Rajputana Railway is justified by its smaller capital cost, and by the fact that the Government could not, looking to the general requirements of the whole country, have allotted sufficient funds to this railway to enable it to have been carried out as a broad-gauge line. The question has indeed really been between a metre-gauge railway or none at all, and not between a broad or a metre-gauge railway.

10. In regard to the allegations of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, that the action of the Government has hampered the trade of Bombay, it is only necessary to observe that the complaint has been clearly made without due consideration. Less than 50,000 tons of wheat have been carried from Delhi and Agra, or past the Gaziabad Junction, during the year 1881, and of this about half has gone to Bombay and half to Calcutta; while the total export of this staple from Bombay has apparently increased during 1881 to thirty-six times what it was in 1879, while the export from Calcutta has about trebled in the same period.

11. The Government of India has certainly no wish to favour either the port of Calcutta or that of Bombay in this matter; both ports have their respective advantages and disadvantages as regards the export of country produce. Bombay has a magnificent harbour, and a convenient dock, combined with lower freight charges to Europe; but as regards inland transport, it has the disadvantage of costly fuel and hilly country. Calcutta, on the other hand, has a somewhat dangerous river for its approach, no docks, and heavier freight charges to Europe; but in respect of inland transport it has great advantages, not only from the abundant supply of cheap coal, but also from its river transport. The competition of the river compels low charges on the railways, while the cheap coal enables these low charges to be remunerative; and it appears to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council that if the Government ruled that the rates from Delhi and Agra to Bombay and Calcutta were to be the same, such ruling would be distinctly favoring Bombay at the expense of Calcutta, and placing an artificial restriction on the East Indian Railway traffic, thereby depriving the districts served by it of the natural advantages of their position.—I have, &c.,

W. S. Trevor, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay, 1st July, 1882.

To the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railways.

Sir,—I am requested by the Committee to thank you for your letter No. 1188, dated 8th June, 1882, forwarding copy of letter from the Government of India on the subject of the rate of carriage of wheat and other grains by the Rajputana State Railway. On the 6th June I had the pleasure to inform you that the rates from Delhi to Bombay had been reduced from annas 15·5 to annas 13·6 per maund, and expressed the satisfaction of the Chamber thereat. Since then, however, it has further come to our knowledge that the rates to Calcutta by the East Indian line have at the same time been reduced by a nearly similar amount, so that the injustice to which, in the opinion of the Chamber, the trade of this port has been subjected, is still continued practically without any alteration. This [illegible] continue strongly to protest [illegible] letter from the Government [illegible] requested by the Committee [illegible]mber has never yet entered [illegible] of the question of cost of [illegible] lines, because it has only now been put forward by the Indian Government as an important element in the case. They were content to found the case on the Resolution published by the Government of India in October last, which was to the effect that "the equalization of the rates from Delhi and Agra to the ports of Bombay and Calcutta was to form the basis of charges for all through traffic between these two places;" and though it was reported that an unpublished Resolution had modified this, still some months afterwards Lord Hartington stated that the increases in the rates to Bombay were "not to check the traffic, but merely to put the competing traffic on a fair and equal footing," and the Chamber has been asking if this is a "fair and equal footing," to charge 25 per cent. more for carriage for 7 per cent. less distance, or, in other words, to weight or penalize the Bombay route by an extra average charge per mile of 32 per cent.

In the letter under reply the Committee presume that an answer is supposed to be given to this question, but the Committee respectfully submit that it is a very incomplete, insufficient, and, the Committee believe, an erroneous one. What the Government of India have to show is that the actual cost of transporting a ton of grain from Delhi to Bombay per Rajputana Railway route is about 32 per cent. per mile greater than it is to do the same thing per East Indian line from Delhi to Calcutta. To do this they put forward the following statements, viz., 1st, that the cost of fuel on the Rajputana line is greater; and, 2nd, that the gradients on the Rajputana line are steeper and more difficult. Now, even if we grant that the fuel and gradient questions include everything required to be considered in the case, it will not be difficult to show that they are very far from proving all that the Government requires.

The Committee think it is pretty clear that when the Government of India give the cost of coal per 1,000 ton miles it may be fairly taken as including both the disadvantages which the Bombay route is said to labour under. It gives the whole of the extra cost of fuel, and also gives the main part, at least, of the disadvantage of heavy gradients, because this disadvantage is principally felt in the increased expenditure of fuel and haulage. For the three lines the statement given by Government is as follows:—

Per East Indian Line ..... 0·305 per 1,000 ton miles.
,, B. Baroda ,, ...1·116 do.
,, Rajutana ,, ...2·388 do.

In other words, taking into account the relative distances to draw one ton of goods from Delhi to Calcutta (954 miles) would cost 0·29 of a rupee; while to draw it 890 miles to Bombay would cost 1·70 of a rupee, say 576 miles per Rajputana 1·37 of a rupee at rate given above, and 304 miles per B. B. and C. I. Railway ·32 of a rupee, which gives, in the total, a balance of Rs. 1-6-6 in favour of Calcutta. But the extra charge at present made is Rs. 4-9, so that even granting that all the Government figures are correct, it still leaves a balance of about Rs. 3-2-6 per ton as quite unaccounted for in the through rate to Bombay.

In this comparison the Committee take the old rates for the two routes, because they have no exact return of what is the new charge to Calcutta. If the relative rate to Bombay is now more favourable it is only to a very small extent, and does not materially affect the arguments put forward.

Government apparently leave out of account entirely the much smaller outlay on Capital account per mile of Rajputana Railway, which, however, is a most important element in the statement of the case. The East Indian line cost Rs. 2,19,643 per mile, and was taken over by the Government at 25 per cent. premium on the shares, so that the cost to the country should now be Rs. 2,74,553, while that of the Rajputana line is only Rs. 69,585 per mile. In other words, for every mile of rail the East Indian have to earn interest on two lakhs of rupees more than has to be earned by the Rajputana.

It seems an indisputable general rule that if two Government lines are competing for traffic from the same place the charge per mile ought to be the same on both, and any deviation from this principle ought to be supported by figures which are both exhaustive and conclusive. The one rule is a plain, straightforward one, but the other, *viz*, that of lowest net cost, is one that at the best must be founded on innumerable complicated circumstances and doubtful statistics, and to apply it practically and fairly almost an impossibility.

The Committee do not mention it as a point of argument (as it is in their contention practically included in the cost of coal consumed per 1,000 ton miles), but the statement as to the heavier gradients on the Rajputana line does not seem borne out by the returns. In the statistics of Indian Railways up to 31st December, 1880, the following returns of gradients are given:—

	Gradients.		
	$\frac{1}{100}$ & less.	$\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{200}$.	$\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{300}$.
East Indian Line..	16·51 miles.	93·04 miles.	97·54 miles.
Rajputana Line ..	0·54 miles.	110·09 miles.	46·70 miles.

If these returns are correct, and if the Committee have not misunderstood them, the statements put forward by Government as to "hilly country," and heavy "gradients" telling against the trade of Bombay would seem to be erroneous—at least in as far as they refer to the route of the Rajputana Railway.

It is well known that the cost of haulage is greater on a narrow than on a broad-gauge line, but it has always been contended that this is largely compensated for if not balanced entirely, by the lower original cost of the former. To take the one without the other is plainly a one-sided and an unfair comparative statement of the case.

In a later part of the Government letter it is said that the East Indian line has been forced to carry at low rates on account of the river competition; but the Committee think the Government is mistaken in saying that the success of that policy is due entirely, or even mainly, to cheap fuel. It is due rather, the Committee think, to the largely developed trade which the low charges have brought with them.

A large portion of the cost of carriage by rail consists of the return on fixed capital, and the repayment of fixed charges for establishment wages, rolling stock, &c., and these fall as a percentage charge in proportion to the amount of the traffic. It is the enormous traffic per mile on the East Indian line developed by low freights that makes the cost of working its traffic relatively so low. If the East Indian line works three-fourths or seven-eigths of its full capacity at low rates and the Rajputana works one-fourth of its capacity at high rates, no comparison of net cost of working can fairly be made between them.

It further appears to the Committee that if the principle of lowest paying charge is to be applied to goods it ought also to be applied to coaching traffic, and in both lines the coaching traffic is an important item, being (according to the returns of December, 1881), equal to about 32 per cent. of the whole; yet in the table attached to the returns of December, 1880, the charges for all grades of coaching seem quite as low, if not lower by the Rajputana line as by the East Indian. Government do not, therefore, seem to apply the principles laid down by them to all the workings of the two lines, or rather they only apply them when the Rajputana Railway threatens to come into competition with the East Indian goods traffic.

The Committee also wish to bring respectfully to the notice of Government that even with a restricted traffic the Rajputana Railway paid last year a profit of 5$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the capital outlay, and that the main object of such a line is not to gain extravagant dividends for Government, but to develope and encourage the trade of the country. The Committee are convinced that if the same wise policy of low freights and large trade were applied to the management of the Rajputana Railway the result would be as satisfactory as it has shown itself in the case of the East Indian lines. A large trade at a small profit might pay the railway as well, and would certainly fulfil the purposes for which the railway was made much better than a small trade at a large profit.

The Committee are given to understand that the Rajputana Railway has been working hitherto with a very deficient supply of rolling stock, and that if this want were supplied the capacity of the line would be much greater than at present. The Committee would earnestly urge that the attention of the Government should be directed to this point. This Chamber has always advocated a broad-gauge line for this route, as it believed a traffic might very easily be developed that would well repay the extra outlay, but now that the narrow gauge has been constructed it would urge that every effort should be made to render it equal to the wants of the country.

As to para. 8 of the Government letter the Committee do not think it falls within their province to answer it, and they content themselves with saying that they do not consider the contention or position of the Government is at all tenable. The East Indian line have reduced their through rates for grain from Delhi only, because they are competitive, and they charge a higher rate from intermediate stations, because there they have a monopoly. In giving one rate for traffic that is competitive and another for traffic that is a monopoly the B. B. and C. I. are only doing what is done by every railway in India, and by railways all over the world. If the Government are going to put an end to this practice they ought to face the general question, and not attack an individual instance.

With reference to para. 9, the Committee think they have, in their previous correspondence, already shown clearly that the high charges on the Rajputana Railway have hampered and hindered the trade of Bombay with the North-West, and it is no reply to this that the Bombay trade in wheat from other districts has increased more rapidly than the trade of Calcutta has done. In this matter the Committee can assure the Government that they are not actuated by any petty jealousy of Calcutta. They believe the great bulk of the goods traffic from the North-West is as sure ultimately to find its way to Europe *via* Bombay as the trade in passengers does at present. The shorter, quicker, and cheaper route must in the end secure the traffic, and they believe that the artificial restrictions placed upon the trade by Government, with the view of sending it, in whole or in part, by the long and circuitous route of Calcutta are unwise in policy and unjust in action.—I have, &c.,

David Watson,
Acting Secretary.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury, St. Edmund's, writes:—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE REDUCTION OF THE NATINE ARMY.

If it be true that the Home Government foreseeing trouble in Egypt, as far back as three months ago, called upon the Government of India to state whether transport for an Indian Contingent would be readily procurable,—if this be true, then what possible excuse or justification can the Government have for the way it has stubbornly carried out the reduction of the native army? It must be borne in mind that these reductions have involved a very serious outlay in actual cash, and that they have also brought about a loss of at least 6,000 soldiers at the very time when the Government must be held to require the services of every man it is possible for it to command. It is, perhaps, the knowledge among members of Parliament that the Government of India was warned in March, that perhaps it would have to furnish an Egyptian expedition, which has led to the surprise in London at the action taken in India, which otherwise seems somewhat inexplicable.

* * *

The story of reduction is not only one of failure and of ignorance of the native army. It has a side we shall presently deal with, which is still serious, although it possesses a strong infusion of the comic. If we ask how such a blunder has been committed, the only possible reply is, that there is not an officer at army head-quarters who knows the native army as it is to-day. Sir Donald Stewart has not served with a regiment under the new organisation. He has been a military-civilian. His army service has been chiefly on the Staff. Colonel Chesney and General Wilson have been away from India so long, that they themselves would confess their ignorance of the new organisation. Sir George Greaves, though an able and experienced soldier, is a Queen's officer, and does not know the Indian soldiery. Sir C. M. MacGregor is another most able officer, whose career has been wholly on the Staff. Colonel Gordon is also an officer who has risen departmentally. We look in vain amongst the brilliant Staff surrounding Sir D. Stewart for a single officer who has proved regimental service to support his opinions. The result is, that an economical experiment, elaborated by the Staff, has proved a lamentable and costly regimental failure.

* * *

Generally the men seem confused at the generosity—the lavish generosity—of the Sirkar. There is a story of one man taking his bag of rupees to his Colonel, and aking if it were actually a fact that he was paid handsomely to leave the army. He wanted to know why, if the Sirkar did not need him, it did not discharge him. It was a new sensation, a new experience to be paid, not the balance of his wages, but a bonus to go. The soldiers, indeed, appear to think the reduction scheme has introduced them to a sort of military Tom Tiddler's ground, a place where on the authority of Mr. Mantilini people "pick up the demnition gold and silver!"

* * *

On July 1, the commandant of a popular regiment stationed near Calcutta saw march into his orderly room 10 fine, tall, well-set-up fellows, who said they had come from Chinsurah where each had been paid Rs. 66 to leave the army. They handed in their discharge papers, and it was seen that their service varied from three to seven years. Of course they were accepted and re-enlisted at once, and yet the regiment they entered is still 80 men short of its full complement of 912 of natives of all ranks. The reason the men were so eager to re-enlist may possibly be found in paragraph 353 of the Standing Orders for the Infantry, which runs thus:—

"A native soldier who obtains his discharge from the army, and re-enlists, may, after three years' exemplary conduct, be recommended by his commanding officer to reckon his former service towards pension; provided on re-enlistment he declares his former service and the cause of his discharge," &c., &c.

The men who re-enlist all do this by handing in their discharge papers, and they thus qualify themselves to get back all their former service. It is no wonder they are marvelling and wondering at the generosity of the *Sircas*. They seem to be of the opinion of the Emir Fakrueddeen, the friend of Tancred, that there is nothing to equal a Frank in a round hat.

Yet, although men are actually coming from Fyzabad to Barrackpore to enter regiments they prefer, the Government has to face the fact that there has been a great unsettlement throughout the army, and that this unsettlement has effected six per cent. of the nominal strength. Although there will be large re-enlistments, the real result will be a loss of several thousand men, all good soldiers, at a time when ploughboys are not coming forward to join the ranks, and at a time when the country is again involved in the shadow of war. This is not a result upon which we can congratulate the Government. But with the facts before it, there seems to be an urgent necessity for bringing the army up to the strength it had in 1870.—*Indian Daily News.*

EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB.

Mr. Sime's cross-examination by the Commission was of considerable length, but of no special interest. Aided schools had, perhaps, been treated illiberally in the matter of scholarships, but no complaints had been made till the other day, and it was always understood that the grants included scholarships at the discretion of the managers. He considered that the dilect of the Departmental Urdu readers was Hindi written in the Persian character, and he had ascertained by experiment that a Hindi version of a selected passage closely correspondent to the original. The Urdu-Hindi question was in his opinion one of written characters, not of lanquage, at least in connection with elementary school books. Boys translated their Persian into the dilect of the Urdu readers in the neighbourhood of Delhi, and into Punjabi in the Lahore circle

Mr. Sime was not aware that a house tax on non-agriculturists was inconsistent with the financial policy of the Government.

The President endeavoured to elicit the truth of certain allegations to the effect that the agricultural cess had been largely directed to the support of schools in towns. Mr. Sime emphatically maintained that the whole of this cess is spent upon village schools.

In reply to the charge that the Punjab Government had neglected to carry out the policy of the decentralisation scheme in 1870, when six and a half lakhs were assigned for education to be expended in accordance with the despatches of 1854, 1859, 1864 and 1870, Mr. Sime pointed out that the establishments previously sanctioned had to be maintained, but he admitted that the local Government might have devoted some part of these funds to primary education. The President drew attention to the 46,000 primary schools of the Bengal Education Department with their 850,000 scholars, and compared them with the meagre results of primary education in the Punjab, where there appeared to be fewer schools now than at the time of the annexation. Mr. Sime denied the relevancy of the comparison, but had no doubt that when the Punjab shall have been as long under British influence as Bengal, equal progress in education will have been made.—*Civil and Military Gazette's Telegram.*

Simla, July 6.

The evidence of the Bishop of Lahore was heard by the Education Commission to-day. His Lordship stated that it was to him by no means a self-evident fact that a smattering of knowledge is valuable to the masses, and improves the character of men, except where, as in European countries, there has been a gradual preparation. Even if it were so, it seemed something like mockery to call the people to such a poor intellectual banquet in the way of books as we could now offer to them. The work of preparing a literature for the masses of India demanded the highest talent available. Government should not withdraw from the direct support of the higher education at present, except so far as to avail itself of the highest voluntary agencies simultaneously with its own. The Bishop further stated that, by the desire of the Senate of the Punjab University College, he was preparing a text-book of moral teaching on a theistic basis. The desire for instruction of this kind in the Punjab was earnest and extensive. On the question of compulsory religious teaching, he thought that a conscience clause suggested objections, but the rights of conscience should be respected; and if a Mission School were allowed to take over a Government school, the managers should be glad to meet the wishes of those who had scruples about accepting Christian teaching.

Afterwards the evidence was heard of the representatives of indigenous education—Mahommedan, Hindu, and Sikh.—*Pioneer.*

BENGAL.

The Subordinate Service.—As the number of registered candidates for the office of Sub-Deputy Collector still unprovided for considerably exceeds one hundred, and it is improbable that new candidates for this department of the public service can expect to obtain appointments within any reasonable time, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it desireable to give publicity to this fact, as it may save disappointment to many, and may induce some intending candidates to choose for themselves some other career.—*Englishman.*

Natives as Engine-Drivers.—The employment of natives as locomotive drivers and shunters on the railways of Bengal is now the subject of a special annual report under the advanced administration of that province. The report shows that there are two more native drivers on the Northern Bengal Railway than were employed a year ago, but on the other hand six less assistant shunters, on which facts inferences and arguments might doubtless be founded. It is of more interest, however, to notice that the Government, while laying down the principle that natives are to be employed in the locomotive department as much as possible, recognizes that the driving of mail and fast passenger trains, "where special intelligence, judgment, physical power, stamina, and presence of mind are required," must remain in the hands of Europeans.—*Pioneer.*

A Native Chief Justice of Calcutta.—"Though the appointment of Mr. Justice Mitter is only an officiating one, and then only for two months, still our gratitude to Lord Ripon's Government is as great and lively as if it had been permanent. The act recognises and affirms a great and sound principle, which is that, *ceteris paribus*, a Native will receive a fair consideration with a European in respect to his claims to the highest offices to which he may be eligible. For our part, we feel so deeply the respect shown to our country and countrymen by Lord Ripon's Government that we are almost as proud of Mr. Justice Mitter's appointment as if we had ourselves been appointed. On the part of the whole Native community of India, we tender our most heartfelt thanks to Lord Ripon's Government for the great concession to Native claims and Native feelings in the present appointment. No previous Government has ever established so strong a claim upon our love and gratitude as the present Government has done. We cannot find words powerful enough to give adequate expression to our feelings. This single act, embodying the highest principles of political wisdom, will do more to consolidate, strengthen, and perpetuate the British Empire in India than the strongest and most unequivocal assertion of that fatal policy (we trust for ever abondoned), which breathes the promise to the ear, but breaks it to the hope."—*Indian Mirror.*

MADRAS.

Illness of Lady Roberts.—We regret to hear that Lady Roberts has not been at all well for some days past. The Chief is said to have abandoned his visit to Bangalore, principally on this account. We trust to hear soon that her ladyship is better.—*Madras Mail.*

The Hebbanad Murder Case.—A telegram from Coimbatore, 6th July, to the *Madras Mail* states:—The trial of the prisoners took place yesterday, before Mr. Wigram, the District Judge. Mr. Shephard appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Willie Grant for the defence. The assessors acquitted the prisoners, declining to convict on the evidence of the prosecution witnesses. The Judge disagreeing with the assessors, convicted all nine prisoners, and seeing no different degrees of guilt in their several cases, passed a sentence of capital punishment on all, considering the murderers were actuated by a feeling of revenge for the death of a relative. There will be an appeal.

A Daring Dacoity.—A correspondent from Tanjore writes:—"A daring dacoity took place a few days ago in the village of Kargudi in the Tanjore District, when property to the value of Rs. 5,600 was made away with. The police are on the look out for the perpetrators."—*Madras Mail.*

The Bank of Madras.—The Directors of the Bank of Madras at their meeting yesterday evening, declared a dividend for the last half year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. This dividend does not compare favourably with the rates declared for the same period in previous years, the first half of the year being generally a better one for the Bank than the second half, when less export business is done. The dividend for the first half of last year was at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum. It may be persumed, however, from the considerable entry of over 2$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs to "doubtful bills" account that the Bank has suffered losses in the failure of Messrs. Armitage Brothers at Colombo, and in the more recent failure of a native merchant in a large way of business on the Coast. The profits earned in the half year compare favourably with those of previous periods. The Bank holds about the same quantity of Government paper that it did this time last year, namely, 32 lakhs, but the price of paper is not so high now as it was then. The reserve fund is now Rs. 7,75,000.—*Madras Mail.*

The Mahomedan and Hindu Riots at Goriattum.—The attention of Mr. Wynne, the Acting Joint Magistrate of Vellore, was occupied for several days in holding the pleliminary inquiry in a serious case of riot brought by the Mahomedans of Goriattum against the Hindus of that station; and in the cross-cause of the Hindus *versus* the Mahomedans. The facts of the case were that, on the 29th of May last, on the occasion of the celebration of the Gangajatry, a Hindu festival, a riot was committed by the Hindus, who first commenced throwing stones at the mosque and then forcibly entered the place of worship of the Mahomedans, while the latter were engaged in their devotions. The Hindus farther desecrated the mosque, destroyed the building and broke and damaged the property in it. On getting out they damaged the outer portions of the mosque, including the turrets. Not content with the depredations already done, the Hindus rushed into several houses of the Mahomedans, and broke them open, destroyed and carried away property besides buring the house, grain and other goods. The loss to the Mahomedans is estimated at Rs. 40,000. As the Mahomedans could not get any assistance from the police, they lost no time in telegraphing to the Sub-Collector and Collector of the district, informing them of the riot and devastation. The Sub-Collector, early on the morning of the 30th, hastened to Goriattum to satisfy himself as to the truthfulness of the complaint contained in the telegram. In their cross-cause, the Hindus alleged that the Mahomedans were the parties who had obstructed them in their car festival, entered and molested their houses, burnt about eighteen of their buildings and caused them much loss, and added that the police made themselves scarce. After recording the evidence of twenty witnesses in the case of the Mahomedans *versus* Hindus and the evidence of forty witnesses in the cross-cause, the magistrate committed both cases to the Chittoor Sessions Court.—*Madras Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

The Burmese Embassy.—The *Statsman's* Simla correspondent telegraphed on July 5:—With reference to the statements made by several papers (all "on good authority") regarding the danger of collapse of negotiations with the Burmese Embassy, I have also good authority for stating that no such collapse is anticipated, and that, although an immediate settlement of the treaty is not expected, still there is no reason to expect that it will not finally be concluded. A favourable settlement is confidently looked forward to, not perhaps by those Simla official classes mentioned, who are not in a position to know anything about the matter, but by those who know the real state of affairs. Considering the great secrecy observed by Government in regard to Burmese affairs, it would be interesting to know what persons compose the official classes alluded to as knowing so much of the intentions of the Government.

The Charges against the Jhelum Tehsildar.—The evidence for the prosecution in the case before Colonel Beadon, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, of the Empress *versus* Rai Bahadoor Anup Sing, who was charged with giving bribes to the Tehsildar of Jhelum, closed on the 4th instant. Mr. Spitta then contended that there were no grounds shown for framing a charge against the accused. In this view the Deputy Commissioner concurred, and the accused was consequently discharged.—*Pioneer.*

Reported Ludhiana Fever at Umballa.—The report that Ludhiana fever had broken out amongst the troop horses of the 9th Lancers, at Umballa, turns out to have been incorrect.—*Civil and Military Gazette*

The Dera Ghazi Khan Floods.—A telegram from Dera Ghazi Khan, July 4, to the Lahore paper, states:—All danger to the city and cantonment is now over. A strong embankment has been rapidly constructed in the rear of the old Bund, which was breached on the 29th ultimo. Owing to the great exertions made by the Canal and Civil authorities, the new embankment, nearly a mile and a half long, and 10 feet high, has been constructed in 10 days. Matters seemed so serious at one time that the aid of the military was called for, and was promptly given. The river is less threatening than it was, and danger is no longer apprehended. The anxiety which prevailed in the native community has been completely allayed.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 23rd JUNE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain J. S. Murray, arrived in Bombay harbour from London yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock, with the European mails of the 23rd ultimo and the following passengers:—

From London.

Mr. D. Hichaus.
Miss Hutchinson.
Mr. F. Marshall.
Mr. A. Davidson.
Mr. John B. Clark.
Mr. B. E. Boraston.
Miss M. Hagharty.

From Venice.

Mr. Oakley.
Mr. H. C. Swern.

From Brindisi.

Major Carrington.
Dr. G. A. Watson.
Mr. F. Tebbs.
Lieut.-Col. Galloway.
Col. Dodd.
Mr. C. P. Casparez.
Maj. F. S. Carr.
Mr. D. J. Macpherson.
Mr. Coppin.
Mr. W. B. Carter.
Capt. D. G. MacKenzie.
Mr. and Mrs. Frizelle.
Mr. J. Dyson.
Mr. Maclaren.
Mr. Jas. Duffus.
Major Benson.
Mr. F. Giles.
Mr. H. G. Joseph.
Lt. P. E. Henderson.
Mr. W. R. S. Jones.

From Aden.

Two privates.
Sidd Peerbhoy.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From 17th to 23rd June inclusive.)

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and the Princesses of Hesse, returned to Windsor Castle on Wednesday from Balmoral.

A State Ball was given by the Queen's command at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princess Christian, were present on Friday, Speech Day, at Wellington College.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday held a levee by Her Majesty's command at St. James's Palace.

The Prince of Wales was present on Saturday at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London to the Mayors and Provosts of the United Kingdom.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday unveiled a statue of Sir Rowland Hill erected in the Royal Exchange.

The Duchess of Edinburgh, with her children, left London on Monday for Coburg.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday, at which all the Ministers except Earl Spencer were present.

A Council was held on Wednesday in Mr. Gladstone's room at the House of Commons.

In the House of Lords on Friday the proceedings were of little interest. Lord Lamington asked whether the Government had taken steps to protect the Suez Canal. Earl Granville, in reply, stated that due measures had been taken to protect British interests in the Canal. On Tuesday Lord Feversham asked a question respecting Egypt, which elicited a protest from Earl Granville against any piecemeal discussion of the Government policy. Lord Carnarvon thought that fuller explanations should have been given, and Lord Salisbury complained of the delay in laying papers before Parliament. Last night the second reading of the Cathedral Statutes Amendment Bill was agreed to, after some opposition from the Bishop of Exeter.

In the House of Commons on Friday the Crime Prevention Bill was resumed in Committee, and, after a long discussion, Clause 7 was carried by 208 to 65. At the evening sitting Clause 8, empowering the police in Ireland to arrest persons found under suspicious circumstances between sunset and sunrise, was discussed. Several amendments were proposed and debated, but eventually the clause was agreed to. On Monday, Sir C. Dilke said he could not reply to any questions concerning Egypt without previous notice. Mr. Gladstone said the Conference would deal with the Egyptian question, but not with the Suez Canal. The House then went into Committee on the Crime Prevention Bill, which occupied the remainder of the sitting. Clauses 9 and 10 were passed. On Tuesday afternoon, Sir C. Dilke said that notice had been given that full reparation would be required for losses and injury sustained by British subjects in the recent riots at Alexandria. Mr. Gladstone then made a statement relating to public business. The Rules of Procedure, he was of opinion, should be disposed of before the next Session. A long and desultory discussion followed, and the motion for giving precedence to the Arrears Bill was carried by 253 to 97. The Committee on the Crime Prevention Bill was then resumed and continued through the evening sitting. On Wednesday Clause 11 was passed. Last night Mr. Bradlaugh attempted to present a petition, but was stopped by the Speaker, who informed him that he had not been sworn. After a long discussion arising from questions concerning Egypt the Crime Prevention Bill was resumed in Committee.

The police, on Saturday, made a seisure of 400 rifles, 25 cases of revolver pistols, many kegs of gunpowder, and nearly 100,000 rounds of ammunition, which were found stored in a stable in St. John's-street-road, Clerkenwell. A man named Thomas Walsh was subsequently arrested, and has been indentified as the person who hired the stable. He has been examined at Clerkenwell Police-court and has been remanded.

The Lord Mayor of London has opened a public subscription for the assistance of British subjects who are compelled to leave Egypt through the disturbed condition of that country.

Mr. J. Q. Pigot has been appointed a Puisne Judge at Calcutta in place of Mr. Justice White.

A sculling match between Largan, of Wandsworth, and Pearce and Lacock, of Sydney, N. S. W., was rowed on Tuesday on the Thames. Largan was the winner.

The sale of the Hamilton Collection of pictures and works of art began on Saturday at Messrs. Christie's Rooms. The highest price realized was 4,900 guineas, given by Mr. Beckett Denison for Ruben's picture of Daniel in the Lions' Den.

During a religious service on Friday evening at the Gospel Mission-hall, Kings-cross, a gallery, which was densely crowded, gave way and fell, injuring several persons.

The body of a man, partially burnt, was found on the edge of a limekiln, near Oswestry. It is believed the man went to sleep and was suffocated by the fumes of the burning lime.

The body of a commercial traveller was found on the mountains near Pontypool. It is believed that he had been robbed and murdered.

The Dublin Corporation, on Friday, resolved that a petition be presented to the House of Commons against the Crime Prevention Bill.

Mr. W. O'Brien, Q.C., has been appointed a Judge of the Common Pleas in Ireland, in place of Mr. Justice Lawson, who has been transferred to the Queen's Bench.

Obituary.—Mr. Bodham Donne; W. T. Hinde, of the Admiralty; Dr. J. Gordon; A. Leslie; the Hon. Elizabeth Colborne.

The Conference at Constantinople, which was to have begun yesterday, has been deferred on account of the absence of instructions on the part of one of the representatives of the European Powers.

Affairs in Egypt remain in a very unsettled state. A new Ministry under Ragheb Pasha with Arabi Pasha as War Minister has been formed, but is not regarded with favour by the British or French representatives. Order has not been again disturbed at Alexandria, but the native population, and especially the soldiery, display unfriendly feelings towards foreigners. All business is at a standstill, and many thousands of Europeans have left the country and nearly all others are expected to leave immediately.

The Foreign Minister at Constantinople, Said Pasha, on Monday informed the Ambassadors that the Porte positively declined to take any part in the Conference, which was no longer needed, now that the Sultan's authority had been recognized in Egypt.

In the French Chamber on Tuesday the recommendation of a Committee that the Crown jewels should be sold and the proceeds applied to a fund for the relief of disabled artisans was opposed, but it was ultimately approved by 247 votes to 191. The Divorce Bill also has passed by a large majority.

Prince Bismarck, on the recommendation of his physicians, has left Berlin for Varzin, his country seat.

A Naval functionary at Kiel is in custody on a charge of having supplied to the Russian Government plans of the defences of the Baltic ports of Germany.

The acquittal of Professor Mommsen on a charge of libelling Prince Bismarck has been appealed against.

The political trouble in Servia still exists. The Chamber has refused to recognise the validity of the re-elections of the expelled Radical Deputies. and has seated their opponents who were next on the polls.

Mr. Michael Davitt has addressed meetings in Boston and New York, declaring that there is no difference between himself and Mr. Parnell, except as to his scheme of land settlement. It is stated that Mr. Davitt's fidelity to the cause is doubted by some of the Irish leagues and associations in the United States.

Guiteau's counsel applied for a *habeas corpus*, but it was refused, and the execution is fixed for the 30th inst.

It is reported that severe fighting is occurring in Zululand between the chiefs, Oham and Dabuko.

The New Zealand financial statement shows a surplus of income of £200,000 for the last year, and an estimated surplus of £250,000 for the current year.

THE ARMY.

London Gazette, June 23.
War Office, Pall Mall, 23rd June.

Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. J. R. King retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Colonel.

Lieut.-Col. R. W. Phipps retires upon a pension, with the honorary rank of Col.

Major C. F. Dixon retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

Major A. Campbell, from Supnmry. to the Estabt., to be Major, vice Bt. Lieut.-Col. Pierson (late Madras), retired.

Lieut. A. P. Penton, upon the Seconded List, to be Capt.

Lieut. Henry Welch Ind to be Capt., vice G. B. Wymer (late Bengal), retired.

Staff, Lieut.-Genl. T. L. J. Gallwey, R. Es., to be a Major-Genl. on the Staff of the Army, to command the troops at Bermuda, vice Lieut.-Genl. Sir R. M. Laffan, K. C. M. G., R. E., deceased.

Col. Sir Andrew Clarke, K. C. M. G., C. B., R. E., to be Inspr.-Genl. of Fortifications, with the temporary rank of Major-Genl. whilst so employed, vice Lieut.-Genl. T. L. J. Gallwey, R. E., who vacates that appointment.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, June 23.)

Admiralty, 20th June, 1882.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M's. Orders in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870, and 30th April, 1877—Chief Engr. G. Wynhall has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Admiralty, 21st June, 1882.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M's. Order in Council of 30th April, 1877—Engr. T. Scott (b) has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M's. Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—Sur. P. K. Cree has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 19th inst.

Admiralty, 22nd June, 1882.

Royal Marine Light Infy.—Capt. C. S. C. Webb to be Major. Dated 8th June.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

RAGHEB PASHA'S MINISTRY.

The most important event in Egypt during the week before the mail left was the formation of a new Ministry, with Arabi Pasha as the Minister of War, and, taking the telegrams as the basis of judgment, one would infer that this step has been taken in consequence of the exercise of the influence of the German and Austrian Consuls-General. While the construction of a Ministry was still in progres the Alexandria correspondent of the *Daily News* communicated the following:—

The German and Austrian Consuls-General are attracting attention by their attitude of excessive anxiety, and their conduct is calculated to increase rather than decrease the panic. It is believed they are using great efforts to effect temporarily a patched-up solution in the interests of the army. Under the influence and advice of the German and Austrian Consuls-General, the Khedive has sent for Ragheb and Rashid Pashas, with the view to the formation of a new Ministry. This is the same scheme of which I spoke on the 1st and 2nd of June. It then fell through. Ragheb is the author of the famous national financial project in the time of Ismail Pasha, and is eminently Anti-European, and, with Arabi Pasha Minister of War, any such temporary patchwork is only a mockery. The German and Austrian Consuls appear panic-stricken, and speak of this solution as the only means of sparing the blood of 30,000 Europeans. It is in fact an admission that Europe is unable to suppress the military supremacy and maintain order and good government in Egypt. While not opposing his colleagues in such illusory and illogical conclusions, the English Consul-General, of course, is unable to sanction and support such a solution.

Eventually a new Ministry was formed, and was composed as follows:—Ragheb Pasha, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ahmed Rashid Pasha, Minister of the Interior; Arabi Pasha, Minister of War and Marine; Abdurrahman Rushdi Bey, Minister of Finance; Mahmoud Pasha Fallaki, Minister of Public Works; Hassan Pasha Cherei, Minister of Vakoufs; Suleiman Pasha Abaza, Minister of Public Instruction; Ali Pasha Ibrahim, Minister of Justice.

Referring to the new Ministry, the *Standard's* correspondent says:—

A Ragheb Ministry has been literally forced on the Khedive by three men—Dervish, and the Consuls-General for Austria and Germany. The two Northern Powers seem to have taken off the mask, and to have made it plain at last that they are hostile to the Khedive. It is true that fifteen days ago the French Consul-General was in favour of sending for Ragheb, under whom a Ministry would have been formed but for the sending of Dervish Pasha's mission. Now the French Consul-General considers it too late to call in Ragheb. The action of the representatives of Germany and Austria in this matter has had the effect of drawing the representative of France closer to his English colleague. The Ragheb Ministry will be anti-English. Its policy is unknown; but Arabi's presence as Minister of War and Marine destroys any confidence in its future.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times*, on the same subject, says:—

The same result would have been reached if Arabi Pasha had been entrusted with all the portfolios; the only difference being that a few more persons are thus compromised by taking office. The programme of the Ministry is not yet published, but may be guessed in its general details. It will, as a matter of course, recognize on paper Egypt's obligations; and will guarantee the public safety. In addition, however, it will declare a general amnesty for political offences; and the term will probably be widely interpreted. Beyond this nothing is known; but I venture to prophesy that matters will take the following course. The Ministry will try carefully to ascertain the views of the Western Powers, in order to thwart them. The return of the Khedive to Cairo will be asked, and if this return be opposed, the people will be made to demonstrate peaceably in its favour. This policy will probably occupy the time which must elapse before the views of the Powers at the Conference can be ascertained, and in the meanwhile will help them to represent the Khedive as treating for the sale of the country to England, and afraid to go away from under our harmless guns. Should the Conference prove to be opposed to Arabi, the Notables will be summoned, and be made to play their part. They will probably say that they are afraid to deliberate under the menace of the fleet; and the recall of the ships will be asked for. If this demand be not compelled with, there will be a riot. Then the Powers will be told that they are endangering the public safety. In fact, we have already been so humiliated that Englishmen in Egypt could almost welcome a declaration that England had decided once for all to abandon Egypt.

Ragheb Pasha has addressed a letter to the Khedive, in which he explains his view of the situation, and adds:—

Among the urgent measures which must be taken by the Ministry immediately upon its assuming power, I must, in consequence of events which have recently taken place, insist in a very special manner on the following:—First, a general amnesty will be accorded to all those who are compromised in recent events, with the exception of the authors of and accomplices in the regretable Alexandria disorders. The decree of amnesty will be published in the Arabic and French official journals. Secondly, no one can be punished except in virtue of a sentence pronounced by a competent tribunal, and by application of a rule of law. Thirdly, the Minister of Foreign Affairs only, and to the exclusion of every other functionary, can enter into relations with the diplomatic agents of the Powers; and every time that an important question is at issue he will have to consult with his colleagues. The communications of all other functionaries with the Diplomatic Corps will be considered as of no effect. Fourthly, the spirit and the letter of the Khedivial decree of the 28th of August, 1878, will be rigorously observed. I have the firmest confidence that the Great Powers, and particularly the Sublime Porte, which has so much at heart the happiness of Egypt and the Egyptians, will consider these arrangements as a sufficient guarantee for the perpetual maintenance of order and of public tranquillity, and that they will kindly lend their assistance to obtain this result.

Ragheb Pasha, at Dervish's request, added to the programme of the new Ministry a formal statement that they on the part of the Egyptian peole accept the Sultan as their Sovereign Paramount and Caliph, and are prepared to obey the just behests of the Khedive as the Sultan's Viceroy.

Arabi (a *Standard* telegram says) promptly telegraphed to the Khedive to express his gratitude for having been appointed Minister of War. He has issued a proclamation to tranquilise Europeans. He says that panic is caused by false rumours being spread by intriguers, but there is no reason to fear that public security will be impaired, and he answers for it. The *Times* correspondent thinks that there is no doubt that Arabi is straining every nerve to maintain order, and is beginning to realize that he has provoked an exodus of Europeans which will ruin his country. Perhaps he fears that when the exodus is complete Europe will wreak its vengeance on the natives.

Arabi Pasha left Cairo for Alexandria by special train on Monday, and remained until Thursday. It is alleged that during his stay pressure was brought to bear upon the Khedive to induce him to return to Cairo. The *Times*' correspondent at Alexandria believed that this course was being urged chiefly to spite England, and said that the adoption of it should be resisted at any cost which may be considered worth paying for the Khedive's life. If he goes, it was generally believed that he will never come back.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent says:—

At eight o'clock this (Wednesday) morning the whole of the Ministers assembled at the Palace, and shortly afterwards waited upon the Khedive, to whom they at once read their draft proclamation, which was approved. They then went to Dervish Pasha, and read the document to him also. He agreeing, the Ministers returned to the Khedive, with whom they had another interview, urging him to return to Cairo, whither the Ministry returns to-morrow. Herein lies the greatest difficulty of the situation. The Khedive's annual fete-day is on the 26th inst., and the National party urge he should spend it in Cairo, in order to calm the public mind. The Sultan is also urging the Khedive to return to Cairo; and several Americans here, including Stone Pasha, give similar advice. His Highness, however, is desirous not to go, because it is known that if he goes, and Europe takes any active steps against Egypt, he will be seized, deposed, and possibly killed.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that as late as Saturday last the proposal to replace the Khedive by Prince Halim was being discussed by the Porte. The majority of the Cabinet were strongly in favour of it. It would appear, however, the correspondent says, that the scheme is now abandoned, at least for the present.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Opposition of Turkey to the proposed Conference continued up to Thursday, and then appeared to be as determined as it was before. A Constantinople correspondent says that the Minister for Foreign Affairs speaks of the Egyptian crisis as terminated by the formation of the new Ministry, and maintains that if the necessity for a Conference ever existed it has now been removed. The Porte transmitted by telegraph early on Wednesday morning to its representatives in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, and St. Petersburg, a circular despatch, supplementing its two circulars of the 3rd instant:—

Said Pasha maintains now, as he did three weeks ago, that any interference which may be necessary in the internal affairs of Egypt is a matter belonging exclusively to the Sultan, whose sovereign rights and prerogatives are unquestionable, and have been on many occasions formally recognised by the Powers. At the date of the two previous circulars Dervish Pasha had been despatched to Egypt as the Imperial Commissioner, and it was confidently expected that he would succeed in his mission. Events have justified these expectations. Order has, it is asserted, been restored, the *status quo* has been maintained, and the complete success of the mission is assured. In these circumstances it is urged that the assembling of the Conference is not only unnecessary, but positively inopportune, because it would tend to paralyze rather than assist the action of Dervish Pasha. If an interchange of views concerning Egyptian affairs should become necessary, it is pointed out that it may be effected without any Conference.

The latest news respecting the Conference is that conveyed in a telegram from Reuter's Agency, dated Thursday, which is as follows:—The Ambassadors of the Powers met to-day at the British Embassy, but no Conference was held, as Herr von Hirschfeld, the German Charge d'Affaires and Baron Chalice, the Austrian Ambassador, had not received the requisite instructions from their respective Governments. Lord Dufferin and the Marquis de Noailles received detailed instructions yesterday evening in regard to the Conference.

The *Daily News* states that at the Cabinet meeting held during the sitting of the House on Wednesday afternoon the Ministers were engaged in the consideration of the instructions to be sent to Lord Dufferin, the representative of the British Government at the Conference appointed to meet on Thursday in Constantinople. The instructions were drafted, and were forwarded to Lord Dufferin. The instructions are, the *Daily News* believes, of a very simple and strictly limited kind. He is to confine his action to bringing about such a settlement of the question as will provide for the maintenance of the rights of the Khedive, the preservation of the liberties of the Egyptian people, and the observance of the international engagements of Egypt.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

The situation in Alexandria remain unchanged. The exodus of Europeans continued up to Wednesday, on which day it was estimated that not more than three hundred British subject remained in Egypt, and and that of these only one-third were British born. In Alexandria the most elaborate pretions have been taken by the Europeans for their safety in the event of another outbreak. The banks and large establishments are now, generally speaking, prepared to resist a siege. The imperial Ottoman Bank, the Banque Generale and the Credit Lyonnais are distinguished by very elaborate precautions. The first-named is converted into an armory; the entrances are blocked with bales of silk, and the garrison consists of seventeen European clerks, well supplied with provisions, and having ropes and other mechanism for hauling up refugees, if necessary, from the streets. Other banks, and notably an English one, have adopted the simpler method of escaping and leaving their customer's affairs to look after themselves. The steamers Isis, Liguria, Reindeer, and Aston have arrived at Malta, having on board 2,500 refugees

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

from Alexandria, a great number of whom are wholly destitute, and have been housed in the Lazaretto, which the Government have had prepared for their reception. Large numbers of refugees continue to arrive in Cyprus from Egypt. Two hundred landed at Larnaca on Tuesday afternoon, and 300 proceed to Beyrout. Two steamers have been chartered to convey refugees from Egypt to Cyprus and Beyrout. A telegram from Athens states that two steamers have arrived at the Piræus with 3,400 fugitives from Egypt. In consequence of an urgent message received on Wednesday, the Greek Government is about to despatch two ships to Alexandria and one to Port Said, laden with provisions, to bring away persons anxious to have the country. All the correspondents agree in describing the treatmentd experience by Europeans in Alexandria as almost intolerable. Telegraphing on Wednesday night, the *Standard's* correspondent at Alexandria said :—

Sir Charles Dilke's announcement that England will demand reparation for the riots of the 11th of June is considered to be a mere mockery, unless England exacts the most exemplary personal satisfaction for the massacre. It is hardly possible for a European, and it is positively disgusting for an Englishman, to live in Egypt at this present movement. The officials of the British Consulate nvite this afternoon persons to send in claims for damages sustained by British subjects on the 11th June. But pecuniary compensation will not meet the necessities of the case. Englishmen at home should know that their countrymen here are now such objects of contempt that to-day the low-class natives in the streets spit at them when they meet them and derisively stigmatize them as "pigs of Christians." The bitterness of this insult can only be appreciated by those who remember that the pig is regarded by all Moslems as an unclean beast.

The *Times'* correspondent at Alexandria relates a striking incident which occured on Wednesday at a reception by the Khedive :—

I was received by the Khedive, together with sundry Europeans and natives, among the latter being a certain Daoud Pasha, Mudir of Esneh. Some one having referred to two Syrian Christians who were drowned in attempting to escape, Daud Pasha said, in an excited tone, "So much the better; they have gone to hell." The Khedive looked very pained, and said, "Have they not souls as we have?" "No, they are cursed infidels; let them all go the same way." The Khedive, seeing that he was excited, tried to calm him, and said: "When all the Europeans have left the country, what will poor Egypt do for its bread?" "We can live by ourselves; we want no cursed Giaours. Let them all go to hell!" The Khedive turned the conversation, and on his leaving remonstrated with him, and refused to allow him to kiss his hand—which, by the way the Pasha had done very effusively on his entrance.

Sir Edward Malet is suffering from an attack of dysentery and fever, and Sir Auckland Colvin, the British Controller-General, is acting as Consul-General. Mr. Cookson is recovering from the injuries which he received during the late riot, but is still confined to the house. M. Hoede, the Secretary of the Control, blew out his brains at Abbot's Hotel in Alexandria on Tuesday morning. It is not known why he killed himself, but it is said that he was at times a martyr to neuuralgia. He was buried in the evening at the Catholic cemetery outside the town.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent states :—

Admiral Seymour has asked the Egyptian Government what they propose to do regarding the English officers and sailors who were killed on the 11th inst. The demand is couched in peremptory terms. The Egyptians are inclined to laugh, as they say the Admiral has got no troops to enforce his demand.

From every village where the native population have grown sulky or show signs of getting excited the Europeans have fled precipitately. Keen as the excitement is in the two great towns of Alexandria and Cairo, it affords no measure of the tension of feeling in the villages and rural districts in the interior. There, it is stated, the Europeans live in hourly dread of being butchered by fanatical Mussulmans. In the meantime the British force in Egyptian waters has been gradually strengthened; and the Channel Squadron, consisting of H.M.S. Minotaur, flagship of Vice-Admiral Dowell, and H.M.'s ironclads Agincourt, Northumberland, and Achilles, together with H.M.'s ironclad Sultan, which is on its way to join the fleet under Sir Beauchamp Seymour's command, arrived at Malta on Thursday. The Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean will have 7,000 men at his disposal on the arrival of the Channel Fleet at Alexandria. He could land a naval brigade over 3,000 strong, which, with its field pieces, Nordenfeldt and Gatling mitrailleuses, covered by the guns of the fleet, ought, it is stated, to be able to hold Alexandria until reinforcements arrived, should events necessitate such a decisive step being taken.

A grave fact was communicated to the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Alexandria on Wednesday by an Egyptian official. The telegrams from Hyderabad inquiring about the massacres were replied to from there, giving details of the "thrashing" administered to the English, and stating, moreover, that no punishment had been demanded, the English evacuating the country. Similar tele-

[redacted]

of the proposed new Ministry.

The *Times'* correspondent at Alexandria gives the following account of a conversation he has had with an Egyptian Moslem of high position, but who was never in office :—

"Your statesmen and newspapers," he said, "all make the mistake of trying to ascertain the views of the people, and of allowing their ideas of such views to influence them. There are only two parties in Egypt: the one consists of ragamuffins, who desire any sort of disturbance in the hope of getting something out of it; the other consists of all the rest, who wish to avoid disturbance, for fear of losing what they have. Beyond this no party or political view exists in Egypt. As for Tewfik, Arabi, Halim, Ismail, no Egyptian cares a piastre for any of them. The one party will support any one of them if a disturbance can be thereby brought about; the other will support any one in order to obtain peace. No solution will please the one party; any solution will please the other." "But," I said, "the army at least care for Arabi; that is a third party." He said: "That is very nearly true, but not quite; with a little more time given him it might be entirely true. By continually relying on them, and appealing to them, he is gradually creating an *esprit de corps* which every day grows stronger. Still, even now there are very few who would be faithful to him if they had any harder work than marching through Alexandria to do." "Would they fight for him?" I asked. "Yes, with women and children; but not with half their number of armed men. Near Sennaar, on the Nile, 1,500 of them, armed with Remington rifles, met less than 2,000 followers of the false prophet, armed with Bedouin guns, sticks, and knives. They were led up in firm order. They fired one volley, took the rifles by the barrels, flung them into the crowd, and bolted."

ENGLISH MILITARY AND NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

The torpedo-ship Hecla, having taken on board a large number of torpedoes, was on Wednesday morning taken alongside the troop jetty, where a special train composed of four trucks laden with dynamite and gun-cotton from Woolwich was drawn up, and the explosives were immediately shipped. A tender from Priddy's Hard, containing gunpowder, was also taken to the off side of the ship, and the ammunition was shipped simultaneously with the dynamite and guncotton. The Hecla, which is to act as the Torpedo depot of Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour's squadron, left for Alexandria on Wednesday afternoon.

On Thursday the captain of the guardship Belleisle, lying in Kingstown Harbour, received a telegram from the Admiralty directing him to proceed at once to Plymouth. Hurried preparations were made, and the vessel started on Thursday afternoon. She is to be refitted and sent to the Suez Canal.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says :—It being understood that the English Foreign Office has ordered the landing of troops in case of grave events at Cairo or Alexandria, the French Admiral has received analogous instructions with orders to act in concert with England.

The fleet now in the harbour of Alexandria consists of seven English ships, seven French, two Greek, one Italian, one Austrian, one German, one American, one Russian, and one Turkish. Besides these vessels, one Spanish, another German, and another American are expected. Four English ships are outside, and the Channel Fleet will soon arrive.

PROTECTION OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* communicates the following :—

On Sunday last I referred to a vague rumour that was current here to the effect that a secret convention had been concluded between England and Turkey, according to which British troops would, under certain conditions, occupy the Suez Canal. The *Paris*, a prominent Gambettist organ, returning to the subject this evening, publishes the following additional particulars, which I reproduce for what that they are worth, leaving to that journal the entire responsibility of its communication. The *Paris* says: "This convention was signed on Friday last by Lord Granville and Musurus Pasha. It was drawn up on June 8, and had since been shown to the German Government, which expressed its approval. The convention is preceded by a protocol, of which the following is an analysis. The English Cabinet starts from the theory that events may occur which may compel England to have recourse to an armed intervention, not only for the protection of the Suez Canal and of the lives and property of her Majesty's subjects, but also with a view to restoring the prestige of the British flag. It therefore appears, to the English Cabinet that as this necessity for an armed intervention on its part may arise at any moment, it is advisable to take the precaution of accurately defining it without loss of time, and, if it is possible, to arrive at a previous understanding on this point before the *fait accompli*. This *entente* would facilitate the ulterior negotiations. If the necessity for an intervention by arms does not arise, the convention will be considered null and void."

The Commission of Inquiry into the disturbances of Sunday week was still sitting, but it was not thought probable that anybody will be convicted. The Prefect of Police, who was mostly blamed, is ill, and was, indeed, reported to be dead. "There are three hundred and ninety prisoners in gaol, but nobody has been hanged yet; and people have no confidence either in the justice of the tribunal or the loyalty of the soldiery." Mr. Cookson was examined before the Commission. He described how he was attacked and beaten unmercifully, and said that he and his wife escaped only by a miracle, but he was unable to recognize any of his assailants.

Among other statements is one that "according to the evidence of eye-witnesses of the riot all the persons who took refuge in the city police-station were massacred by the gendarmerie." It is proposed to replace the present Commission of Inquiry, the proceedings of which are conducted solely by native officials, by a regular court of inquiry, in which the different Consulates would be represented.

A MILITARY SURVEY OF EGYPT.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Standard* learns that in March last an officer of the Intelligence Department, instructed by the British Government, went very quietly on a special mission to Egypt.

He travelled a great deal over the country, making what seems very like a military survey of it. His collection of maps, plans, &c., including a full description of the military resources at Arabi's disposal, including the arms, ammunition, and canal torpedoes he can command, are now in the hands of the Queen's Government. That they might have to fight in Egypt has, if this be fact, been to them a not impossible contingency, and it is well to know that, if compelled to operate in Egypt, they are not utterly devoid of all knowledge of its military topography and of the resources of the Nationalists.

THE MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS AS TO THE RIOTS.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times* corrects the statement made by Mr. Gladstone and Sir Charles Dilke with reference to the Alexandria riots :—

Sir Charles Dilke declared recently in the House that the statement that the soldiers assisted largely in the late riot is contrary to the information which the Government possess. In one sense this is not incorrect. The regular soldiers did not largely assist, though even they did so in some instances. But the corps known as Mustapheyin—that is, soldiers especially told off to assist the police, and placed under the orders of the Prefect of Police for that purpose—were the chief culprits. I have already given evidence of their notorious guilt; but the fact that most of the wounds were from bayonet stabs is in itself conclusive proof of it.

Mr. Gladstone repeats that the origin of the riots was accidental, and extraneous to the crisis. I cannot say from whom, this information was derived; but it is in direct contradiction to the opinion expressed by Sir Edward Malet, Sir Auckland Colvin, Mr. Cookson, all the Consuls-General, and by every European, Turk, and Arab with whom I have spoken on the subject.

In addition to this, I will not assert—because I have not sufficient proof—but I firmly believe, both from native and European testimony, that the *naboots*, or clubs, with which the rioters were provided, were handed out from the police-station.

THE REFUGEES.

The exodus of European is, according to the latest accounts, diminishing, but not before, it is stated, some 50,000 had left the country, very many of them in the utmost distress and destitution. Thousands are said to have left for Malta, which is described as "already poor and over populated, and can ill afford to receive such a large number of refugees." A Malta telegram states that 2,500 fugitives arrived there on Wednesday from Alexandria, many of whom are wholly destitute. They have been housed in the Lazaretto, which had been prepared for their reception by the Government. Sir E. Malet has sent to the Foreign Office the following telegram :—

"Alexandria, June 20, 1882—I have learned that an application has been made through private channels to the Lord Mayor of London in hopes that some charitable relief may be obtained for the British refugees and for those of other nations who have fled from Egypt to Maltese and English ports. Their flight continues, and there is not only a necessity of immediate help, but, also, in the future, of aid to recommence life for the poorer classes who have been ruined.—E. Malet."

The Lord Mayor has opened a fund, to which he has contributed fifty guineas, Lord Granville heading the list with £100.

The Malta correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing on June 22, says :—

"I have just returned from visiting five hundred of the Alexandrian refugees at the Lazaretto. They are in a pitiable state of utter destitution, absolutely dependent upon the Government for food and clothing. Some of them are without even shirts or decent rags to cover them. All their wants are being supplied. The shopmen had left their shops, mechanics, their tools, and fled for their lives to the first vessel in the harbour, sacrificing everything. The best off had to pack up a few things in a sheet or coverlet, catch up their children, and fly. Seven hundred more in the same state of destitution are expected on Saturday. Preparations are being made for their reception in the Lazaretto and tents. Hotels and lodging-houses are filled with the small proportion having money, but large numbers of refugees are sheltered by friends, relations, and private charity. The iuno landed 160 more to-day."

The correspondent of the same journal at Alexandria says that the Admiral has already sent away at the Government expense 1,650 British subjects to Malta. The Nerissa takes 850 to-day, then the North Britain will take about 1,500 Maltese. Others able to pay something have been provided passages in various steamers in batches of 20, 50, or

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of course, be preceded by a general massacre of all Europeans left in the country. Of this those of them who are Arabi's personal friends will, however, have fair notice, so that they may have time to run away.

THE BRITISH SUBJECTS KILLED AT ALEXANDRIA.

In the House of Commons on June 23, Mr. Gibson asked what was the date of the communication which apprised the Foreign Office that 50 European lives had been lost in the riots at Alexandria; had the attention of the Government been directed to subsequent reports which appeared in all the London newspapers, stating that very many more lives had been taken; and, had the Government ever asked for further information, or made any inquiry, as to the truth of the said reports.

Sir C. Dilke.—The date was the 12th June. I have seen newspaper reports giving the number of killed at 50, 60, 100, 200, and 300 variously, but not stating specifically that there were more than 50 Europeans among them. The explanation of these various numbers may be, as I stated yesterday, that there are in Alexandria a vast number of persons who are Greeks by race, Christians by religion, Greek in tongue and dress, who are not Greek subjects, coming as they do from the Turkish islands and the Asiatic coasts of the Turkish Empire, holding as little communication as possible with the officers of the Egyptian Ministry. We have not received the official list of Europeans killed. We have confined ourselves to asking for the list of British subjects killed, for whom reparation will have to be demanded. We were informed that six British subjects and two Maltese had been killed, and if any others had been known to have been lost our consuls would have reported in conformity with their instructions. The important matter now for us is not the number of Europeans killed, but the number of British subjects killed, for whose loss reparation will have to be exacted.

Mr. Gibson.—Has the hon. baronet made no inquiry of the Egyptian Government as to the number of European lives lost; and, if he has not, will he now take care to elicit some information?

Sir C. Dilke.—No; we considered our duty was to ask for the exact facts as to British subjects. We did not think it our duty to worry our Consuls at a time when they had a great deal too much to do to go into inquiries as to the exact number of Europeans killed. The number of 50 was derived from the examination of persons who visited the hospitals. The Europeans were taken to the hospitals, and the hospitals were visited and searched.

Mr. Chaplin—Does the right hon. Baronet mean that her Majesty's Government do not intend to take steps to procure accurate in formation as to the number of Europeans killed in Alexandria? I beg to ask will not the Government take steps to procure that information forthwith?

Sir C. Dilke.—I have given the reasons for stating that there is great difficulty in arriving at the exact facts as to the total number of Europeans killed, and I have stated that the great interest of this country is to ascertain the number of British subjects killed (Ministerial cheers.) The fullest inquiry on that subject has been made, and I presume the Italian and Greek Governments will make similar inquiries on behalf of Italian and Greek subjects.

Mr. Chaplin.—Then I understand the Government decline to take any further steps to procure information with respect to the number of Europeans killed (oh, oh).

Mr. Bourke.—Perhaps the hon. baronet will inform us whether or not the British Consul, in issuing this report of the number of British subjects killed, has said anything about the difficulty of identifying the bodies of Britist subjects owing to the mutilation which has taken place.

Sir C. Dilke.—He has stated that there has been difficulty in identifying bodies, but he has not spoken of the difficulty in reference to British subjects. He simply says there was a difficulty in identifying the bodies.

Sir W. Barttelot.—I wish to ask the hon. baronet whether there is any truth in the report that some of the Egyptian soldiers picketed to do duty in Alexandria for the purpose of protecting life and property were mainly instrumental in the destruction of that life and whether that was not shown by the bayonet wounds on those who were killed.

Sir C. Dilke.—While maintaining my refusal to answer questions without notice, I many mention that I have already, I think, on two occasions—certainly one—stated that our information is that the conduct of the Egyptian troops was very good. We have no information confirming the statement referred to.

Sir W. Barttelot.—These were not Egyptian troops, but troops appointed to act as police.

Sir C. Dilke.—We have no information confirming that statement, and it is of so grave a nature that I think it should have been communicated to us.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

A LADY'S DESCRIPTION OF THE ALEXANDRIA RIOT.

A lady at Alexandria thus describes her experiences of the late riot there in a letter to the *Cologne Gazette* :—About five o'clock in the afternoon I went to pay a visit in the Place Mehemet Ali, a large square in which all the principal streets of Alexandria meet. In passing through the square I observed that one of these streets—which is called Rue des Sœurs, because it contains the School of the Sœurs de St. Vincent—was unusually crowded. I rang at the door of the apartment where I intended to call; but no one answered. Presently three Arab servants ran up the stairs after me, trembling with excitement. Knowing that one of them spoke a little French, I asked him whether there was no one at home. "All have gone, Madame," he replied. "The Arabs and Greeks are fighting, and every one is leaving the town. Go, I beg of you." I followed his advice, and ran down the stairs into the square. I saw crowds of Arabs in blue and white gowns, each armed with a club, running towards the Rue des Sœurs; but notwithstanding this, there were many Europeans walking quietly with ladies on the pavement, or driving in carriages along the road. Seeing a group of Europeans standing near, I recognized one of them, and asked him what was the matter? "Only a street-fight between Arabs, Greeks, and Maltese," was the reply. "A few of them were killed, and the street is blocked." He had scarcely said these words when a rabble of Arabs, armed with sticks and stones, and followed by mounted soldiers with drawn swords, appeared at the corner of the square. . . . We looked about for shelter; but all the shops were shut. We then ran into a side street. Unfortunately, there was a heap of large stones at the entrance to it; and the Arabs, as they passed by, picked up the stones and threw them after us. Soon after I arrived at the Catherine-square, where there are several cafés, with chairs and tables under trees. Arabs were running about like madmen, swinging their clubs; and I had to protect myself with my parasol against two of them who were evidently drunk with hashish. Men and boys broke up the chairs and tables and used the legs as clubs. There were several policemen about, who allowed the Arabs to do what they pleased. . . . I went cautiously along the side of the suare which was least crowded; but here again I was attacked by a wild-looking Arab, who aimed a blow at me with the leg of a chair, but fortunately missed me. At last I came to my house, near the eastern harbour, and went out on the balcony, where I could see the Place Mehemet Ali and the Rue des Sœurs. The crowd was kept back by a cordon of soldiers; but the Europeans were panic-stricken at the news, which came from all sides, of people who had been killed and wounded by the Arabs.

MILITARY DEFENCE OF THE CANAL.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of June 23 has the following leading article :—There is some reason for hoping that the crisis in Egypt will be solved, as it ought to be, by diplomacy and not by arms. But the look of things is certainly not so reassuring that an armed expedition to guard the Suez Canal is impossible. Its conditions are, therefore, well worth considering; and the more those conditions are studied the less will people be disposed to undertake an expedition with a light heart. The first thought that always occurs on such occasions is, whether we have the troops to spare and whence they would come. The answer is very satisfactory at the present moment for, in spite of the detention in Ireland of some thirty thousand men, and in spite of the lugubrious pictures which have been drawn by military reactionists, England is even now in a better position to send an expeditionary force at short notice than she has ever been in the life of this generation. It was always the intention of the military reformers to provide a number of battalions at the top of the list for foreign service strong in number of men and in possession of their war equipment. The battalions are now there, and if the localization of equipment still lingers the difficulty of providing it in the right place would be trifling in the case of a small force. Mr. Childers has arranged that part of the First Army Corps should be at the Mediterranean stations. The Malta correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that the troops, troopships, and the military train are ready for embarkation, but it would be an agreeable surprise to learn that each battalion had with its full equipment for war. If it has not, the organization is incomplete in a very important particular. It would be easy enough to send out all that is required in store ships, but to hang on to a coastline waiting for the landing of stores from special store ships and for their distribution is to court disaster. It is to commence a military operation while unready to carry it out. For this and other reasons it would be better to take all the necessary troops from England rather than from the Mediterranean stations. Or, if parts of the garrison of Malta and Gibraltar were used, they should be picked up by ships from home, which should each contain the war equipment of the body of troops it is appointed to carry. Time, then, as well as efficiency, would probably be

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purpose. It is bad enough to have a fleet locked up in a harbour without power to take possession of it if necessary, but to send less than an overwhelming land force would be fatal, and probably excite the very passions which it would be intended to subdue.

Supposing, then, that a force were sent sufficient to quell all opposition, to take possession of a harbour, and push forward a strong body inland, how would the matter then appear? We cannot believe for an instant that there would be danger from the Egyptian troops. Whatever may have been the case in times past the present Egyptian army has not shown itself possessed of soldierlike qualities. The detachments sent to Bulgaria during the late war were greatly inferior to the Turkish troops, and the insubordination of the officers has not tended to improve the quality of the army any more than the wholesale promotion, which would place so many of them in a false position. But there is one serious difficulty which would make the occupation of the Canal and the safeguarding of that waterway a task to try the energies of the Western Powers to their utmost. To extend troops over a long line is to make them weak everywhere and is bad strategy. Yet how otherwise is the line of the Canal to be occupied? The best plan would be not to attempt to occupy the whole. The safety of the Canal lies in the fact that is practically indestructible, except by great engineering operations which would require much time and great resources. The fleet would be of the utmost value in preventing the blocking of the waterway by sinking ships in it, and ought to be able to undertake that task by itself, provided always that a land force were present on the shores, and capable of preventing the erection of batteries and the launching of torpedoes. But this is by no means so easy as it appears at first sight. Food, forage, and ammunition might be carried with the troops, but the Canal runs through a burning desert, which is at this time of year almost insupportable in the heat of its climate, and practically destitute of water for the supply of a large force except at one point. In this respect the seizure of the Canal would differ from all other operations in the country known to history. Formerly the valley of the Nile was the scene of campaigns and of occupations. To hold the Canal would need other dispositions and greater means than have ever been known in Egypt. The portion of the country which may be considered available for military operations is the triangle contained between Alexandria, Damietta, and Cairo. The Canal lies far to the east of this portion, and for a great portion of its length is practically devoid of any such supply of fresh water as would be required by an expeditionary force of any magnitude. Those, therefore, who speak of the occupation of the Canal should look the question fairly in the face. Troops might easily be sent to occupy Alexandria or Cairo, either as allies of Khedive or as invaders of Egypt. The difficulties would then be of an ordinary military character. But to occupy the line of the Canal, leaving a hostile Egyptian army in the field, would probably involve the supply of the whole force with water by means of ships. For not only is water generally absent, but such as now exists might be cut off by means which will occur to every engineer. Under these circumstances a passive defence of the Canal must be considered as a false step and a highly dangerous operation. In this, as in most other cases of defence, the easiest, the quickest, and the cheapest defence would be found in a brisk offensive. To defend the Suez Canal with any fair prospect success against a hostile force existing in the country, it would be admissible and almost necessary to defeat that hostile force in the field and take possession of the whole country. The idea is extremely unpalatable, and its execution would have serious political consequences. But we simply say that from a military point of view the defence of the Suez Canal by a land army involves almost necessarily the conquest of Egypt. If the main gates of the Canal are at Port Said and Suez, it is none the less true that their keys hang at Alexandria and Cairo, and the most dangerous means of access for an enemy lies not at the main gates at all, but between Zagazig and Ismailia.

MAINTENANCE OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

In the House of Commons on June 22, Mr. Chaplin asked whether it was the case that the maintenance of the stations upon the Suez Canal, the regulation of its traffic, and, practically, the use of the Canal itself, was absolutely dependent upon its fresh water supply; whether that supply was not mainly, if not solely, derived by means of a fresh water canal from a point on the Nile adjacent to Cairo; whether the continuance of that supply is within the power of the authorities (for the time being) at Cairo; whether fresh water in adequate quantities could be provided from any other source; and, if not, whether her Majesty's Government had taken, or were taking measures to command the necessary fresh water supply, and to ensure the protection and maintenance of the Canal.

Sir C. W. Dilke.—A supply of fresh water is of course indispensable for the administration of the Suez Canal. My reply to the second and third branches of the question is in the affirmative. In case of a temporary interruption of the supply from this source means can be taken for ensuring a sufficiency of water. This matter has been considered by her Majesty's Government and the directors of the Suez Canal Company. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Chaplin.—Will the Under-Secretary say what means—("No," from the Ministerial benches.)

Sir C. Dilke.—I do not think that would be desirable. I have no objection to inform the hon. gentleman in private.

Mr. Chaplin.—Then, sir, I must take the course, which I regret, that of moving that this House do now adjourn. (Loud cries of "Oh, oh," and Opposition cheers.) I am bound to say that this question appears to me to be of such vital importance—(interruption)—to the interests of the whole Empire, that the House of Commons has a right to know how and by what means the supply of water, which the Government authorities tell us is absolutely indispensable to the maintenance of the Suez Canal, can be obtained. (Groans.) The Government have just informed us—(Renewed interruption)—I entreat the courtesy of hon. members, for it is very seldom that I take such a course as this, nor should I think of doing so except under the sense of great responsibility—(ironical cheers)—and I can assure hon. members that I shall feel it my duty to press on the House what I have to say on this question. (Groans and Opposition cheers.) Now, the Government have informed us that means can be taken with which they are satisfied; but I am bound to say that the results of the Government policy in Egypt up to the present time have not been such as to give me overwhelming confidence in them, and I ask permission to place before the House what I believe to be the facts of the situation. I am quite sure hon. gentlemen on both sides will agree with me that this is a matter of immense importance. Sir, the Suez Canal runs from sea to sea through a sandy waste—(great laughter)—in which not a single drop of drinking water can be obtained, except from a great distance, many miles from one side and not less than 500 miles from the other. Consequently, Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez, and all sidings and stations on the canal are absolutely dependent for their supply on water which is conveyed to them from a great distance. These stations are situated at intervals all along the banks of the Canal—(laughter)—and they are absolutely dependent upon this water which is conveyed to them. ("No, no," and laughter.) It is not too much to say that the use of this canal would be practically destroyed if anything happened to the supply of fresh water to these stations. The sole supply at the present moment is obtained by means of a fresh-water canal, through which fresh water from the Nile is supplied direct to Ismailia and Suez and to the stations between those two places from a point on the Nile quite close to Cairo itself. (Hear, hear.) The remaining stations between Port Said and Ismailia are supplied in this way. There is a large pumping station at Ismailia—(ironical cheers)—and from there the water is pumped into iron pipes—(laughter)—which I am informed could be very easily injured or broken, and conveyed by these means to Port Said and from thence to other places. This fresh water canal itself receives, as I have said, its water from a point on the Nile quite close to Cairo, and it is quite obvious—(ironical cheers)—whatever power is dominant in Cairo, that by cutting off the supply of fresh water they could practically render impossible the use and working of the Canal. (No, no.) If hon. gentlemen are prepared to deny these facts, let them get up and do so; but if they are true, it is a matter of the most absolute importance. (Interruption.) Arabi Bey—(laughter)—is dominant at Cairo at the present time, and I believe the plain fact to be this—that with regard to the Suez Canal he is absolutely master of the situation, and that so far as British interests are centred in that great highway to India they are absolutely dependent on him. I may be wrong. (Ironical cheers and counter cheers from the Opposition.) I hope sincerely it is so; and, if am wrong, the Government will be able to point it out; but I am right we are now beginning to perceive some of the results of the policy of her Majestys Government. (Groans, and cries of Time.") The right hon gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) appears to be desirous to dissociate the question of the Suez Canal from the question of Egypt—(Ministerial cheers)—and I quite agree that, if possible, it would be most desirable to do so; but if it be true that the maintenance and working of the Suez Canal is dependent upon a supply of fresh drinking water, and that supply is dependent on Cairo, it seems to me to be obvious that the two things are inseparably woven and bound up together, and that, so far as British interests are concerned, the Suez Canal is Egypt and Egypt is the Suez Canal. (Opposition cheers.)

Sir George Elliott, after saying he had seen the Canal every year since 1867, the hon baronet went on to say :—As to the apprehensions of many of his friends, he did not share them, nor did he think the danger that might result from any interference with the fresh water supply so serious as they did. In the first place, it was furnished with a supply of fresh water from the Nile. The population of Port Said was not large, and if the water was cut off there plenty of fresh water could be obtained from Damietta, which was only fifteen miles distant. He did not, therefore, share in the apprehension of injury that might arise to the Canal from any mischievous persons.

Mr. Gladstone said he never recollected any discussion having arisen in a manner so unfortunate and so indiscreet. The hon. member's references with regard to the Suez Canal were also most unfortunate and most suggestive of mischief. He declined to give the information asked for with regard to the Suez Canal publicly, and suggested that Sir C. Dilke should now withdraw the offer to give it privately.

Sir S. Northcote said he thought Mr. Chaplin's question an extremely natural one. A brief, but acrimonious discussion ensued, and the motion for adjournment was negatived.

RUSSIA AND THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

A Central News telegram from St. Petersburg (via Insterburg), June 20, states :—I have just had an interview with Count Ignatieff, during which the conversation turned upon the position of affairs in Egypt. He said :—

As to the Egyptian question, Russia has no interest in it except so far as Turkey is concerned. Russia will never permit that Western influence should predominate on the Bosphorus. Turkey, having already made such territorial concessions as entirely obviate all danger of an Ottoman and Mussulman invasion in the direction of Western Europe it is to the interest of Russia to help her to free herself from the tutelage of the Western Powers and to become her friend. As Russia now concerns herself little with active politics abroad, she is in no hurry to appoint an Ambassador at Constantinople. The Embassy will be maintained, but the Government will content itself with sending provisionally a Minister-plenipotentiary. Nelidoff has been chosen for the post because it is considered certain that he will strictly follow the instructions given him, and not seek to give effect to his own personal views.

THE EGYPTIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

A parliamentary paper has been issued containing further correspondence respecting the affairs of Egypt. The despatches, which are 223 in number, range in date from 16th of February to the 16th of May of the present year. After the struggle in the Chambar of notables, ending in the resignation of Cherif Pasha, the Powers were sounded as to the propriety of exchanging views on the subject of Egypt. On February 15 Prince Bismarck expressed his opinion that such an exchange of views would be "conducive to the maintenance of the peaceful dispositions prevailing at present among the Powers." The Prince added that he considered England and French had acquired a "diplomatic *status quo*" in Egypt which should not be interfered with. On the subject of intervention the German Chancellor, "although he was personally favourable to that of the Sultan as Sovereign in Egypt, would not stand in the way of any other proposal agreed to and sanctioned by the Powers in concert." On May 3rd Lord Granville gives Lord Ampthill an account of an interview with Count Munster.

Count Munster said that Prince Bismarck was anxious, as far as possible, to maintain the *status quo* in Egypt, but that he thought that if intervention became necessary, Turkish intervention was the least objectionable form. Prince Bismarck, Count Munster added, was opposed to a joint Anglo-French occupation, believing that it would lead to disagreement and quarrels between Ehgland and France, which, whatever might be said of his supposed policy, he would be glad to see avoided.

The correspondence shows that up to the end of April a considerable difference of opinion existed between the Governments of England and France as to the course to be pursued by them in regard to Egypt. On April 24 Lord Granville writing to Lord Lyon, says :—

The procedure to be resorted to in case of necessity might, in my opinion, consist in asking the Sultan to send a General with full powers to restore discipline in the Egyptian army, with a well-defined agreement that he was not to exercise those powers in any way without the concurrence of an English and a French general who would be associated with him. Care must also be taken so to frame the arrangement that the functions of the three Commissioners should in no way detract from the position or trench upon the duties of the French and English representatives.

In a despatch dated April 29, Lord Lyons gives the substance of a conversation he had had with M. de Freycinet on the subject of the proposals. "His Excellency," says Lord Lyons :—

Proceeded to observe that the French were very reluctant to consent to Turkish intervention in any form, lest it should lead sooner or later to the armed intervention of the Porte and to the introduction of Turkish troops into Egypt. Against this they felt bound to guard in every event. . . . He must beg me to put your lordship, on his behalf the question whether he might inform his colleagues that, if the French Government agreed to your lordship's proposal, they might be sure that her Majesty's Government would unite with them in preventing this moral intervention of the Sultan being followed in any case by Turkish armed intervention.

Lord Granville replied on May 2 :—

Her Majesty's Government understand the proposal as not committing either France or England in any degree to a Turkish armed intervention. But they desire also to retain their full liberty of considering, in concert with the French Government, what form armed intervention should take if the occasion should unfortunately arise. M. de Freycinet would seem to have misgiving that Turkish intervention is desired by her Majesty's Government. Your Excellency may assure him that he is quite opposed to our wishes.

If it were not for the objections of the French Government, to which we give, and shall wish in the future to give great weight, we are disposed to believe that Turkish intervention would be less objectionable than any other form of intervention which has yet been suggested. But we have not altered our opinion that any kind of armed intervention should be avoided if possible.

Lord Lyons communicated the contents of this despatch verbally to M. de Freycinet the next day: and the French Foreign Minister replied that "the French Government could not run any risk, however remote it might be, of contributing to raise the question of Turkish armed intervention in Egypt." On May 12 M. de Freycinet suggests the sending of ironclads to Alexandria. Lord Lyons, describing M. de Freycinet's proposals, says :—

The French Government continue to be opposed to Turkish intervention, but they would not call intervention the case in which Turkish forces were summoned to Egypt by them, and operated there under their control, for an object, and on conditions which they should have themselves determined.

If after the arrival of their ships at Alexandria the French Government should consider it advisable that troops should be landed, they would have recourse neither to English nor to French troops, but would call for Turkish troops on the conditions above specified.

Lord Granville accepted these proposals and suggested that Turkey and the other Powers should be invited to co-operate by sending ships to Alexandria, but to this the French Government objected, and the matter was not pressed. Meanwhile, Sir E. Malet had telegraphed on May 14 that he and his French colleague at Cairo were of opinion that the political advantage of the arrival of the combined squadron was so great as to override any consideration the danger which it might possibly cause to Europeans in Cairo. The Sultan protested against the proposed despatch of the allied fleets to Alexandria, but Lord Granville on May 15 told Musurus Pasha—

That in deciding to send English and French fleet to Alexandria we had no desire to derogate from the Sovereign rights of the Sultan, but that the circumstances were pressing, and immediate action was necessary. Our desire was to maintain the *status quo*, and the other Powers had recognised our preponderating interests in Egypt, I said that any hasty or independent action on the part of the Porte at this moment could only have a prejudicial effect on the situation, and might possibly interfere with the execution of the favourable intentions we had towards Turkey in case of further eventualities.

On the same day Earl Granville addressed a circular to her Majesty's representatives at Berlin, Vienna, Rome, and St. Petersburg, announcing that the French and English Governments had thought it right to agree to send a squadron to Alexandria. "The object of this demonstration is to strengthen the authority of the Khedive, and to safeguard the legal state of things in Egypt which has been recognized by Europe, and in the maintenance of which Europe is interested." His lordship also sent a despatch to Lord Lyons, in which he says :—

I have told the French Ambassador that Mr. Gladstone agrees with me in regretting that the other Powers have not been invited to co-operate. Her Majesty's Government think this a mistake; but as the French Government held absolutely to it, and as they have gone so far to meet the views of her Majesty's Government, they have concurred in the course taken.

The following were the instructions given to the British Admiral in regard to a joint operation of the naval forces of the two countries :—

Communicate with the British Consul-General on arrival at Alexandria, and in concert with him propose to co-operate with naval forces of France to support Khedive, and protect British subjects and Europeans, landing force, if required, for latter object, such force not to leave protection of ship's guns without instructions from home. You may, in concert with French, send a ship to Port Said if necessary to protect British subjects. Report all proceedings to the Admiralty.

SEIZURE OF FENIAN ARMS IN LONDON.

Thomas Walsh, described as a carpet planner, aged 38, of imperfect education, and residing at 12, Charles-street, Hatton-garden, was brought up at Clerkenwell police-court, on Monday, June 19, charged with "feloniously receiving and fraudulently dealing with certain rifles, bayonets, and other firearms, believed to be the property of her Majesty's Government, since 6th April, 1882, at 99, St. John-street-road, in the parish of Clerkenwell."

William George School, examined, said: I am a watchmaker, and reside at 99, St. John-street-road, Clerkenwell. I know the prisoner by the name of Mr. Sadgrove. I first saw him at the beginning of this year or the latter end of last year, when he came to my place and saw me with reference to a stable which I had to let at the back of my house. I had a paper up stating it was to let. He inquired the rent, but it seemed too much, and he went away The rent was 10s. a week. I next saw him on Feb. 6th, when he called again upon me. The stable was still unlet. He said that he had had stables since he last saw me in Islington, but they were not safe enough, as he had had a small parcel stolen from them. He was therefore going to give them up. I asked the same rent; but I eventually agreed to take 2*l*. per month. He paid five shillings deposit, and took possession at once. He said he wanted the stable to stow away empty crases and other articles, as he was an exporter of lacquered goods and Birmingham articles. I think he mentioned that he exported them to India. He wanted the stable also to store crates until they were ready for shipment. He gave me his name and address as "Mr. Sadgrove, 37, Charles-street, Birmingham." Then he took possession. About a week or a fortnight after he came in a cart, with another man driving it, and asked me for the key, which I handed to him. He brought what appeared to me to be about half a dozen empty crates and packing boxes. He locked the place and returned the key to me. I next saw him again about a fortnight afterwards, when he came with another load of a similar character. The things appeared to be filled. The prisoner and the carman put them into the stable, but I did not see anyone help them. The prisoner then put a padlock of his own on the stable, and kept the key. Next I saw him about the beginning or the middle of May, when he paid me 2*l*. for rent. The 2*l*. paid the rent to April 6th. Since then I have seen nothing of him at all until Sunday morning, when he was in custody at King's-cross-road police-station. He was a stanger to me at the time he first came to me, I addressed a letter to Mr. Sadgrove, Charles-street, Birmingham, which was returned to me through the Dead-letter office. It bears the London post-mark of May 17.

William Peel, inspector of the G. division, said: At half-past 10, on the night of the 17th inst., I saw the prisoner at Kirk's-cross-road police-station. He had been taken there by my direction. I said, "Mr. Walsh, I am a police inspector, and I have made a seizure of rifles, revolvers, and a large quantity of ammunition at your stables, 99, St. John-street-road." He said, "I do not deny that I took the place, and it is mine." I said, "We shall have to detain you here unless you account for the possession of that property in a satisfactory manner." He replied, "There are others besides me." I said, "Have you any invoices for the goods?" He replied, "No." I said, "Are you licensed to deal in firearms." He said, "No." I said, "Can you show me any papers or give any reference that will lead me to believe that you are engaged in an honest transaction with this property." His answer was "No." I said, "Can you give me the names of the others you allude to." He said, "No." I said, "Some of the rifles have the Government mark on them." He said, "I did not know that." I showed him one then (produced) bearing the Tower mark, and date 1871, and the mark of the Crown.

The Magistrate.—It is scored out.

Witness: He then said. "I did not know there was anything wrong with them, or I should not have had them." I saw him afterwards at a quarter to two in the morning. The prisoner was detained at the police-station at half-past 10 on Saturday night.

What passed then.—I said, "Mr. Walsh, have you any objection to my visiting your house?"—He said "No; No. 12, Charles-street, Hatton-garden." I asked him whether he had any revolvers or ammunition there, and he replied, "No." I said, "If I find any there, it may be used against you." He answered: "There are none there." I then went with two other officers to No. 12, Charles-street, Hatton-garden, and found in a drawer in the front room of the first floor, which was occupied by him, a six-chambered revolver, which did not appear to be have been for a long time: also a box of percussion caps, a box of very small pistol cartridges, and 400 cartridges of a large size, fitting the revolvers found in the stable. He was subsequently charged at the station with feloniously receiving and fraudulently dealiuo with certain rifles, bayonets, and other firearms, believed to be the property of her Majesty's Government.

The Magistrate: Can you say how many rifles bear the Tower mark?—No your worship; they have not all been examined yet. There are between 300 and 400 of them in all. When the charge was read over to prisoner, he said, "It will all be satisfactorily explained." He was searched, and six keys were found upon him, one of which opened the padlock that was on the stable.

When did you seize these things?—On the Friday night. From information I had received as to some suspicious cases, I entered the stable by a back window, to which I gained access by a ladder, and then I found four crates and 24 cases, containing rifles and ammunition. A number of cartridges, some loose and others in packages, were scattered about the floor.

The prisoner was remanded for a week, bail being refused.

Colonel Majendie, Royal Artillery, her Majesty's Inspector of Explosives, accompanied by Mr. Hindes, superintendent of the Woolwhich Dockyard division of Police, on Wednesday examined the confiscated ammunition in the Home Office magazine. It is found to consist of about 10,900 rounds of small arm cartridges, of which about 1,000 are for saloon pistols and revolvers, and the remainder for the Snider rifle. The letters are of the ordinary diameter, well-known to the volunteers as the 577 in.; but none of the cartridges are of Government manufacture. Many of the packages are marked with the maker's name, and appear to have been purchased from two London firms, though not very recently. A number of London newspapers are used as wrappers, and all of these bear date in 1880 and 1881. The large quantity of wrappings, shavings, sawdust, and rubbish in the cases and barrels led to an excessive estimate being formed at the first inspection of the ammunition seized, and it proves to be considerably less than was at first represented. The arsenal police, under Inspector Cavell, have gone through and assorted the cartridges, and evidence will be given at the next examination of the prisoner Walsh by Colonel Majendie as to their character and probable origin. Their total value is not more than 10*l*., but the arms at a rough estimate of 1*l*. each, may be valued at 400*l*.

A Birmingham correspondent writes :—The investigations which have been conducted in Birmingham, owing to the seizure of arms and ammunition at Clerkenwell, have revealed the method in which fire-arms, presumably for secret societies, have been consigned to Ireland. The Coercion Act of last year, according to the statements of some of the leading gunmakers of Birmingham, completely stopped the direct supply of arms to Ireland. Guns and revolvers had for some months previously been consigned in large quantities through various factors. It is estimated that over nine thousand converted Enfields, and upwards of 20,000 "Bull Dog" revolvers and Colt's American second-hand revolvers, were forwarded from Birmingham to different places in Ireland within a brief period before the passing of the Coercion measure, in addition to a large number of Constabulary revolvers. The demand was greater than the supply, and prices advanced fully 30 per cent. It is a notorious fact that the weapons were consigned as "Hardware," "Nails," and other Birmingham goods. The goods were invariably purchased through agents, and instances are repeated where the makers were requested to label the cases as goods of a harmless description—a request which was, as far as can be ascertained, complied with. They were accordingly delivered to the factors, to be forwarded on their own responsibility. It appears, on reference to the Government catalogues, that immense numbers of discarded weapons were disposed of a few years ago, and it was from these purchases that the principal supplies of rifles to Ireland have been delivered. In 1874 about 160,000 stand of arms were sold from the Indian stores at Weedon. The better class of them fetched a little over 100*l*. per 1,000, while half this rate was accepted for rifles declared unserviceable by reason of their possessing some defect which necessitated their being proved again. Thirty-five thousand of these went to Liverpool, several thousands were bought by a London agent, many hundreds were bought for Belgium, whence they subsequently reached Zululand and other parts of Africa; while most of the remainder came to Birmingham. Twenty-eight thousand stand of arms, including 11,000 rifles and 16,000 percussion muskets, were sold by order of the India office in the same year at Belvedere-road, Lambeth. The purchasers of the old Government stock considered themselves very fortunate, inasmuch as by an inexpensive addition to the Snider action to the muzzle loaders, 21s. was at the time of the Irish demand easily obtained for the converted weapons. At the present time, however, there is a very quiet, if any, demand for these arms, of which upwards of 20,000 are in the possession of two Birmingham gunmakers alone. The profits on the re-sale of the American revolvers were equally great. These originally cost 30 or 40 shillings, but having been superseded by an improved pattern were disposed of in this country for half a sovereign each, and without the slightest expenditure upon them resold for more than double that amount. Bull dog revolvers advanced from eight or nine shillings to 13 or 14, and constabularp revolvers from 10s. 6d. to 16s. The increased vigilance of the police has, according to members of the gun trade in Birmingham, caused the thorough abandonment of any attempt to despatch to Ireland for other than Government purposes. It is cosidered certain that the weapons discovered by the London police at Clerkenwell will eventually be traced to have been forwarded from Birmingham to London factors. The fact that the immense quantity of ammunition seized is out of all proportion to the number of weapons in possession of the prisoner Walsh is easily explained as any amount of ammunition is obtainable without trouble.

Various rumours and surmises are current as to the purpose for which the arms were collected. One explanation is that they were intended to be conveyed to Ireland; another that they were to be used for an Irish rising. It is also said that there is reason to believe that Walsh is a head centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, and chief officer of that of ganization in the metropolis. It is also surmised thst he is one of the agents of "O'Donovan Rossa's Skirmishing Fund." For some time past he appears to have been a constant attendant at the Irish meetings on Clerkenwell-green. The attention of the detective police, who have been closely watching these gatherings for the past six months, was, it is said, early directed to the men on account of the violence of his language whenever political matters were discussed. It is also stated that Walsh is an army pensioner, having formerly been in the Horse Artillery.

A letter was handed to Mr. Hosak at the Clerkenwell police-court on Wednesday threatening him with death if he did not release Walsh on bail. The epistle was written in pencil, the usual skull and cross-bones being affixed. The writer states that "they have no objection to sacrifice one of their llves for his (the magistrate's) if he does not release Walsh on bail." The signature of "The Fenian Brotherhood" followed. A threatening letter has also been received by Inspector Peel, at King's-cross road police-station, warning him and Inspector Maffey to prepare for death, and stating that the men who were to take their lives were already told off.

Several threatening letters having been received by various prominent persons within the past week, the police precautions for the safety of Mr. Gladstone, which have for some time been allowed to lapse, have been resumed, the right hon. gentleman being guarded by one of the leading Criminal investigation inspectors from Scotland-yard.

Two annoymous letters are said to have been received by the police authorities at Croydon threatening to blow up the local town hall, police station, and barracks. The letters warned the police to remove the women and children from the vicinity of the buildings named, and declared that dynamite would do its worst. The letter concluded with "God save Ireland." Tuesday night was the time when it was threatened that the outrage would be perpetrated, and although little reliance was placed on the letters, the town hall, the barracks, and the police-station were thoroughly searched, but no signs of dynamite or gunpowder were discovered. Policemen in plain clothes were stationed outside the building throughout the night, in order that they might be ready in case of an emergency, but nothing happened to give cause for alarm. The precaution will, however, be continued.

The discovery has led to the issue of orders from the War Office for the adoption of extra precautions at all the barracks and military and naval depôts throughout the kingdom. In Ireland sentries have been doubled at barracks, and patrols are kept on duty. In consequence of a report received by the Limerick authorities to the effect that a vessel from America had within the last few days landed a quantity of arms on the west coast of Clare, a strict watch is kept on all ships arriving.

IRELAND.

The Dublin correspondent of *The Times* wrote on June 18th.—The discovery of arms and ammunition made in London yesterday is a singular coincidence with the publication of what purports to be a military circular giving detailed instructions as to measures to be taken in the event of a rising in the city. The document is signed G. B. Harman, who is acting Adjutant-General in the Dublin district. It bears internal evidence in some absurd blunders that it is not authentic, but has been concocted from some form which fell into the hands of the compiler. It is marked "Private and Confidental," and its publication suggests so gross a breach of trust on the part of some person as to call for strict inquiry on the part of the authorities. The *Freeman's Journal*, which published it, affects to treat it with ridicule; but the discovery in London, announced almost simultaneously, shows the necessity for being prepared for any enterprise, however desperate.

The same correspondent wrote on June 19 :—The military authorities have thought it right to take special precautions for guarding against a surprise or raid upon any of the military stations. The guards have been strengthened, and care is taken as to the admission of strangers. These precautions are regarded with affected ridicule by persons who pretend to believe that there is no danger of any kind to be apprehended, and characterize the feeling which has been excited by a long series of surprises, of which the discovery at Clerkenwell is not the least serious, as an unmeaning scare. This tone is worse than absurd, after all the outrages which have been committed with impunity, and with the knowledge that arms are in the hands of so many persons in the country and are continually coming in. There is little risk of what is called a rising, for the desperadoes, whose courage goes no further than the assassination of unarmed or unsuspecting victims, have not the spirit to face any armed force, and Captain Moonlight's valour is only shown in attacks upon his defenceless neighbours; but a seizure of arms or the shooting of a sentry would afford material for such a telegram to New York as would help to replenish the "national" exchequer by eliciting further subscriptions. If any attack were successfully made even upon a small station, the authorities would be fairly blamed for neglecting the precautions which are now ridiculed by the friends of those who for their own purposes keep the country in a continual state of apprehension.

The counties of Leitrim and Roscommon, which have been for a while comparatively tranquil, are again exhibiting signs of lawlessness. A large number of written notices have been found posted up in the neighbourhood of Carrick-on-Shannon signed "Captain Moonlight," and calling on the people of all creeds and classes to unite in rigorously "boycotting" a certain "land-garbler," who is said to have given a large fine for a grazing farm which has been lying unoccupied for some time past.

On Sunday night a number of graves were dug outside the house of a respectable farmer named Dominick Regan, residing near Ballinameen, county Roscommon. Threatening notices were also posted on his door. They contained the usual warnings, and ordered him to give a right of way across his land to neighbouring tenants. Several daring moonlight raids have also taken place in the locality within the last few days. A band of armed men visited the house of a person named Toolan, and, not finding him at home, placed his wife upon her knees and made her swear that her husband would cease working for Henry Moore, bailiff to Colonel King-Harman.

On Sunday night a moonlight attack was made on the house of a farmer residing in Ballyhakill, county Limerick. The man wished that the tenants should pay their rents, but the others refused. The "moonlighters" asked him whether he was going to meet the agent, and one of them shot him through the neck. He is in imminent danger.

It is stated that every vessel arriving in or leaving the port of Limerick, even the turf boats trading between Limerick and Kilrush, are closely watched by the constabulary. The reason assigned is that the local authorities have received information that last week an American vessel landed a cargo of arms and ammunition on the west coast of Clare.

An extraordinary scene occurred at the interment on Sunday at Kilnaboy of the remains of Mr. John Fitzgerald, of Roughan, whose death resulted from a fall from his horse. The deceased, a protestant, married a Roman Catholic. His mother was also a Roman Catholic. His father had belonged to the Church of England until a few years ago, when he joined the Society of Friends, of which he is still a member. The Reverend John Foot, rector of Kilkeedy, when about to read the funeral service for the dead, was interrupted by about half a dozen men, who pulled off their coats, and declared that they would let no Protestant read over the deceased, who had been baptized in the Roman Catholic faith. The clergyman had to desist, and thereupon the father obtained the Prayer Book from Mr. Foot, and read the Burial Service.

Lord Cloncurry has written a letter to the Limerick Guardians on the subject of the Murroe evictions. He says:—"I have seen accounts of the proceedings of yesterday's meeting of the Limerick Board of Guardians with reference to persons who have been evicted from holdings upon my land near Murroe, and think it right to inform you that it was quite within the power of the tenants to have prevented any evictions, and it always has been, and now is, within their power to return into the occupation of their holdings. I only required that they should pay arrears and costs and take judicial leases under the Land Act of 1881—at the same rents which have been paid for many years—previous to the formation of the Land League. It seems to be a great injustice that tenants who hold leases and who pay their rents should now be obliged to pay excessive poor-rates for the support of their oolish and obstinate neighbours."

A LANDLORDS' COMPANY FORELANDIR.

The *Freeman's Journal* of June 23 publishes a preliminary circular from a new Landlords' Association. It is proposed to form a company called the Landlord Corporation of Ireland (Limited), for the purpose of assisting landlords who are unable to obtain their rents, and counteract the working of the Land League. The capital of the company is £700,000, of which £125,000 has been reserved for Irish landlords and full subscribed. The promoters are the Marquess of Drogheda, the Marquess of Ormonde, the Earl of Rosse, Lord Ventry, the Honourable Bernard Fitzpatrick, M.P., Mr. Arthur Kavanagh (the ex-member for Carlow), Colonel King-Harman, Mr. Penrose Fitzgeral, and Mr. Agar-Ellis. The objects of the company are—first, in the case of grazing farms, by advancing to such landlords as were competent and willing to keep in their own hands the management of their own lands, a sufficient sum at a fair rate of interest to stock those lands, the lands being given as a collateral security to the company for the repayment of both principal and interest; second, in the case of farms, whether grazing or tillage, the owners of which were not in a position to undertake the management themselves, the company should take them on a short lease at a low rent, in which case the owner should have a right to share in the profit in certain proportions hereinafter to be defined. When an isolated farm should in this way be offered to the association, it should have the right to stipulate as a condition of taking it, that the whole townland should be let to them to protect them from the danger and risk of loss which perhaps a mall and certainly an isolted occupancy would be sure to involve.

MR DAVITT AND THE LAND LEAGUE.

Mr. Parnell was "interviewed" the other day by a correspondent of the *New York Herald* with reference to Mr. Davitt's scheme for the "na zation" of the land in Ireland. Mr. Parn stated that he adhered to the original prog of the Land League, said he did not see ho Davitt's proposal could ever come within the of political politics. At the same time he d think that the proposal would lead to any di in Ireland. He believed that Mr. Davitt was desirous of testing public opinion with regar this matter; and that if he found that the large majority of the Irish people were not inclined to depart from the old lines, he would adhere to them.

Mr. Mathew Harris, a prominent Land Leaguer, in a long letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, opposes the land nationalization scheme. Mr. Harris holds that there are other elements of danger in the background, and is convinced that Davitt and his supporters are attempting to destroy the great movement they themselves have helped to build up. Already, he says, Mr. Davitt has done more damage to the cause of Ireland than a dozen Forsters with a dozen Coercion Acts at their backs could accomplish. Mr. Davitt is misleading English public opinion and outraging the feelings of Irish Nationalists throughout the world. His actions since his release are such as to cause discord and disunion throughout the whole Irish race.

CIVIL WAR IN ZULULAND.

Civil war is reported to have commenced in Zululand. A large army under the command of Dabuko, Cetewayo's brother, was fighting against the chiefs Usibepu and Oham. The latter had been defeated with heavy loss. It was expected that Dabuko would attack John Dunn.

The Durban correspondent of the *Standard*, however, telegraphs that the reports of the disturbances are greatly exaggerated. Fighting is going on between Oham and Usibebu on the one hand and Umbabuko on the other, and the latter may give us some trouble one of these days, and hence he should be watched. But there is no reason for getting terrified because of his prowess in the field. John Dunn's position is embarrassing, but it has always been embarrassing ever since we made him a Zulu chief. At the same time it is generally believed that Dunn can take good care of himself. The situation is, however, ; so far grave that the governor of the colony is now seriously reconsidering the whole Zulu question, with a view to effect a resettlement of the country in place of the so-called 'settlement' made after the deposition of Cetewayo, which is fast breaking down."

The *Daily News* correspondent at Martizburg says :—It is only right that I should say that there is but one opinion as to the cause of the unhappy and dangerous condition of things. The publication of the Blue-book on Zulu affair is regarded by colonists as justifying their assertion that all this danger and anxiety would have been spared but for the vacillation of the Colonial Office. Sir Garnet Wolseley's settlement was regarded here from the first as a mistake that could only end in failure and bloodshed. This opinion was devided at the time by Imperial officials connected with the Natal Government. Events, however, have proved its correctness.

A blue-book on South African affairs has been issued. Sir Henry Bulwer, writing to Lord Kimberley on May 13, says that the permission given for Cetewayo to visit England has given rise to intrigues for his restoration, and produced an uneasy feeling throughout Zululand. In consequence of the Governor's representations, Cetewayo was informed that his visit was indefinitely postponed. The ex-King thereupon wrote to Sir Hercules Robinson, asking that his visit to England should be hastened. He says :—

I will no longer believe in the word of the white men. Their promises have all been broken, and I shall trust them no more. I shall only believe I am going to England when I am really on my way thither. Anxiety like this causes death. . . . I am glad to hear that you, Sir Hercules, sympathize with me in my present heavy disappointment. I trusted Lord Kimberley as my shield, or a tree to lean against and protect me against my enemies, and reply on my behalf to all questions put about me. He is the great man in England, and I expect to hear good things from him. I was myself once a great king, and so was my father, and he never suffered such anxiety as I do now. If I am found a corpse soon, you will know I have died of a broken heart. The white man's house towers above the hut of the black man, and the latter looks up to the former for protection. I am afraid to say all that I wish to say now, for fear death might overtake me, the heart causes a strange and sudden death. I want you, Sir H. Robinson, and the Queen also, to see these words. Chiee of less consequence than I was have been given their freedom, and how can you kill me with a death like this? I want these letters to go to England, and I shall still go there, too. My visit has already been postponed from month to month, and now it is again indefinitely put off.

After the notification of the indefinite postponement of the visit Cetewayo is described as being "most despondent," and "he spoke more than once of suicide."

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Mr. J. C. Lloyd, Sub-Depy. Coll. Hooghly, is allowed leave for 1 month.

M. C. R. Marriott, Assist. Magte. and Coll., Backergunge, is allowed leave for 3 months.

Mr. H. M. Tobin, C. S., has been granted by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, an extension of furlough for 3 months.

Mr. R. F. Rampini, Dist. and Sess. Judge of Dacca, is allowed leave for 2 months.

Mr. G. G. Dey., Jt. Magis. and Depy. Coll., is re-appointed to act as Dist. and Sess. Judge of Dacca, from 12th inst. during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. F. Rampini, or until further orders.

Mr. J. G. Ritchie, Assist. Magis. and Coll., 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for 3 months.

Mr. V. W. Bertelsen, Assist. Supdt. of Police, is appointed to act as Dist. Supdt. of Police, Monghyr, duirng the absence, on leave, of Mr. O. S. Stack, or until further orders.

Mr. J. White, Depy. Magis. and Depy. Coll. Darjeeling, is appointed to be also Sudder Sub-Registrar of Darjeeling, from 19th Jan. last, vice Maj. W. L. Samuells, transferred.

Mr. H. Blair, Assist. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent, Shajehanpore, Benares Agency, is allowed leave for 3 months.

Mr. A. R. Bean., Assist. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent, Bast. Benares Agency, is allowed leave for 2 months.

Mr. E. A. Gennoe is appointed to act as an Assist. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent in the Benares Agency during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. R. Bean, or until further orders.

Mr. F. J. Murphy, Temporary Medical Officer at the Sandheads, is allowed leave for 1 month.

Mr. E. J. Meara, Exec. Engr., 4th Grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Bhagulpore to the Hazareebagh Div.

Mr. E. J. Martin, Supdtg. Engr., on special duty, is granted privilege leave for 3 months.

Maj. J. M. Heywood, R. E., Supdtg. Engr., Sone Circle, is granted privilege leave for 3 months.

Mr. M. H. Jackson, Assist. Engr., 2nd Grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service, from the 2nd Calcutta Div. to the 4th Calcutta Div.

Mr. W. B. Christie, Exec. Engr., 3rd Grade, Darjeeling Div., is granted furlogh to Europe for 15 months.

Mr. J. A. Campbell, Exec. Engr., 3rd Grade, Darjeeling Div., is granted furlough to Europe for 15 months.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters Simla, 1st July 1882.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

8th N. I.—Lieut. F. G. R. Ostrehan, Wing Officer and Q.-Mr. 9th N. I., to be Wing Officer, to complete establishment to strength authorised by G.G.O. 210 of 1882. Dated 1st July.

9th N. I.—Lieut. B. Duff, supmry. on the estabt. of the regt. to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Ostrenham, appointed to the 8th N. I. Dated 1st July. Lieut. Duff will take standing in the 9th N. I. above Lieut. H. F. T. Macartney.

15th N. I.—Major M. J. King-Harman, S. C., to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Hennessy, offg. as Comdt., with effect from date of joining.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to sanction the following transfer :—

10th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut. S. F. Biddulph, attached to the 11th Bengal Lancers, to be Offg Sqdn. Officer. Dated 1st July.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Army Pay Dept.—Capt. J. M. Russell, 17th Lancers, having resigned his combatant commission, to be Paymaster, with the hony. rank of Capt. Dated 16th Jan. Capt. Russell is posted to the 17th Lancers.

H. E. the C.-in-C. has sanctioned the formation of the following Committee of paymastership in the 2nd Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt., with effect from 15th June, consequent on the death of Paymaster and Hony. Capt. O. W. Hill, Army Pay Dept. :—President—Lieut. Colonel S. Field. Members—Major H. P. L'E. St. George, and Lieut. L. Newmarch.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustanee on the 5th June :—Major G. W. M. Turnbull, R. H. A.; Lieut. K. J. W. Murchison, R. A.; Lieut. the Hon, R. Tyrwhit, K. A.; Lieut. W. J. Bird, 8th Hussars; Lieut. H. T. Brown, 2nd Bn. Rl. Warwickshire Regt.; Lieut. L. W. Shakespear, 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regt.; Lieut. F. G. Kenyon-Slaney and Lieut. G. C. Mansel, 1st Bn. Durham Light Infy.; Lieut. A. W. St. George, 2nd W. Yorkshire Regt.; Lieut. R. W. C. Brook and R. H. P. Snow, 2nd Bn. Wiltshire Regt.; Lieut. N. A. K. Burne, North Lancashire Regt., on probn. 23rd Pioneers; Lieut. H. O. Donnell, S. Wales Borderers, on Probn. 44th N. I.; Surgn. D. G. Crawford, I. M. Service, Sergt. R. Keyte and Corpl. J. Carr, 1st Bn. Border Regt.; Lce. Corpl. H. E. Vavstone, 1st D. G.; Lce. Corpl. M. Daly, 1st Bn. Durham L. I.; Lce. Corpl. McArdell, 2nd Bn. Scotch Rifles; Private A. J. Taylor, 1st Bn. Durham L. I.

Lieuts. F. C. E. Childers, R.A., and H. A. Merewhether, South Yorkshire Regt., are qualified for promotion to the rank of Capt.

Lieut. A. D. Thorne, Rl. Lancaster Regt., is qualified for the rank of Lieut.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R. A.—Lieut. W. H. Williams (R. Baty. 2nd Brig.) to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, to the 15th Oct. on private affairs.

I. M. D.—Surg. Major L. F. Dickson (in medical charge 33rd N. I.) to Mussoorie and Hills North of Dehra, for six months from date of availing himself of it, on medical certificate.

Army Pay Dept.—Hony. Capt. C. G. Gibaut (Paymaster 2nd Bn. Wiltshire Regt.) to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

A mysterious story of suicide comes from Linz. The bodies of two young Frenchwomen were found on a Wednesday morning in the park adjoining the house of Count Coudenhove at Ottensheim, near Linz. The circumstances attending the discovery leave no doubt as to suicide in both cases. Two five-chambered revolers were found close to the bodies and there were bullet-wounds on both. The women had been staying for a few days at Linz, and proceeded on the night of the suicide to Ottensheim. They were strangers in tnat part of the country, and the whole affair is so far surrounded in mystery.